The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5166. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales En Route to Ireland.

France Declines to Enter into an Anti-Prussian Alliance.

Russia Unwilling to Mediate in the Schleswig Question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince and Princess of Wales En Route to Ireland—Preparations for their Reception in Dublin.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 14—Evening.

After a parting interview with the Queen this morning, the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their respective suites, left London on their visit to Ireland. They took a special train for Holyhead, where they will embark on the fleet which is to convey them across the Irish Sea.

It is expected that they will land in Dublin at noon to-morrow, and a dispatch from that city sets forth that the great preparations which have been made here to give all possible *éclat* to the visit of the Prince of Wales are about completed. The Castle has been changed into a royal palace for his accommodation. St. Patrick's Cathedral has been most superbly decorated for the coming ceremonies attending the invitation of his Royal Highness, as a Knight of St. Patrick. The quays and public buildings are lavishly ornamented with flags, streamers, mottoes, and other decorations, and beautiful triumphal arches have been erected in the principal streets through which the royal visitor will pass. The people of the surrounding country are pouring into the city, and crowds of visitors are hourly arriving from England to witness the ceremonies and participate in the festivities of the reception.

Death of Viscount Cranbourne, Marquis of Salisbury.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 14.

Viscount CRANBOURNE, Marquis of Salisbury, last year Secretary of State for India under Lord DERBY, is dead. His eldest surviving son is the the Right Honorable Viscount CRANBOURNE, the distinguished member of the House of Commons for Stamford, who succeeds to the titles and estates of the late Marquis.

The London journals this morning publish elaborate obituary notices of the deceased peer, and they all express regret for the loss which the House of Commons will sustain in the transfer of Lord CRANBOURNE to the House of Lords in consequence of his father's death.

Newmarket Races—Second Day.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 14—Evening.

The winners on the second day of the Newmarket Craven race were Mr. MERRY'S *Parson*, who won the sweepstakes of 100 sovereigns each; *Earl*, owned by the Marquis of Hastings, and *Blue Gown*, owned by Sir J. P. HAWLEY, who came in neck and neck, and divided the Biennial stakes; and *Montagnard*, owned by the Count DE LAGRANGE, and Mr. H. SAVILLE'S *Blueskin*, who also came in even, and divided the Suffolk Handicap stakes.

The racing was very fine, and the closeness of the result created great excitement and enthusiasm.

FRANCE.

An Anti-Prussian Alliance said to have been Rejected.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 14.

The *Journal des Débats*, in an editorial article, to-day, scouts the apprehensions which have been raised of an approaching war, and particularly denies that there is any reason to apprehend trouble with Germany. In proof of this the *Journal* says France has already refused to enter into a close alliance with England and Austria unless Prussia is included.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

Russia Declines to Mediate for the Settlement of the Schleswig Question.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, April 14.

It is understood here that the Emperor of Russia has declined to interpose his good offices as a mediator between Denmark and Prussia for the settlement of the controversy concerning the Schleswig provinces.

BRAZIL.

No Confirmation of the Report of the Triumph of the Allies.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 14.

A telegram from Lisbon announces the arrival of a steamer from South America with dates from Rio Janeiro to the 24th ult. The dispatch states that she brings no war news from Brazil. This leads to the impression that the recent movements of the Allies on the Rio Parana have not resulted so favorably as the Brazilians expected.

The Battle of Gettysburg—Reunion of Officers of the Army of the Potomac.

GETTYSBURG, Tuesday, April 14.

A reunion of the officers of the Army of the Potomac, is proposed to be held here about the 1st of July, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. Efforts are being made to purchase the building and grounds of the Theological Seminary as a nucleus for the national watering place in connection with the medicinal springs on the battle-field. Gov. GRARY has urged the managers of the Seminary to consent to the sale, which, if effected immediately, will give time for the alteration of the buildings, and the erection of cottages to accommodate the crowd which is expected to attend the celebration.

Burning of a Steamer at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 14.

The steamer *Zodiac*, of the regular line between Boston and Savannah, was burned to the water's edge at her wharf this morning. There was no cargo on board. The *Zodiac* was owned by MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., of New-York.

Fire in Waukesha, Wis.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Tuesday, April 14.

A fire in this city this morning destroyed Hill's block, involving a loss of $8,000, on which there is $4,000 insurance.

Attempted Robbery of a Clerk in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 14.

A man named J. F. GRAHAM attempted to rob a clerk of $9,000 while entering a banking-house on Third-street yesterday afternoon to make a deposit. GRAHAM hit the clerk two or three times with a boulder, knocking him down. The citizens passing by succeeded in capturing GRAHAM.

SERGEANT BATES.

Arrival of the Flag-bearer at Washington—His Interview with President Johnson—Speeches of Messrs. Eldridge and Mungen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, April 14.

Sergt. BATES, carrying the United States flag, arrived in Washington to-day, and, accompanied by a large crowd with a band of music, proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where he was received by the President on the steps, and then conducted by himself to the East Room. He extended to Sergt. BATES a cordial welcome, and expressed his gratification at seeing him after his long journey, and also invited him to call upon him again, assuring him that he desired to extend every hospitality in his power. At the President's request, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

Sergt. BATES then proceeded to the Metropolitan Hotel, and having ascended to the portico, Hon. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE then delivered the following address:

Fellow-citizens:—It is owing to the fact that I am a citizen of Wisconsin that I have been invited to appear here on this occasion, and for a few brief moments to present to you the guest of WASHINGTON—the youthful son of the State of Wisconsin—Sergeant BATES. (Cheers.) He, finding a popular error existing in the State of Wisconsin like that in every Northern State, to wit: That the people of the Southern States, whom our conquering arms subdued, were hostile to the flag, undertook to carry it from Vicksburg to Washington, for the purpose of planting it on the dome of the capitol. He has demonstrated to the people of this country and the world that no such hostility exists, but, on the contrary, that the people of the South submit to the flag of the Union in good faith, and are determined to maintain their allegiance to it and expect us of the North to maintain ours. (Applause.) I understand that Sergeant BATES will now proceed to plant the flag on the dome of the Capitol. But I will not longer detain you in this rain-storm, further than to say I cannot forget the day, now just seven years ago, when our flag was lowered in humility and sorrow from the battlements of Fort Sumter, and rejoice that now it rises in triumph and glory on the dome of the Capitol. [Repeated cheers.]

Gen. MUNGEN, a representative from Ohio, having been called upon for a speech, said, he supposed he had thus been honored because he had served at Vicksburg until the surrender. He continued:

Sergeant BATES, he remarked, had journeyed without a single cent of expense, traveling through the South, meeting everywhere with hospitality and receiving pledges of fidelity to the flag, which the people of the South upheld to-day. This treatment of the noble soldier ought, he continued, to satisfy our Radical gentlemen that the people of the South are more loyal than the man (WENDELL PHILLIPS) who boasted, in an address at the Smithsonian Institute several years ago, that he had labored for nineteen years to take thirteen States out of the Union. There is a bill pending in Congress to remove political disabilities from Gen. LONGSTREET, and others, but I am in favor of including WENDELL PHILLIPS, for I think he has all the time been voting illegally. (Laughter.) I believe him this day a greater traitor than JEFF. DAVIS, or any other man, [cries of "That's so," "Good,"] and if he is to vote a ticket I want him to vote according to law.

Three cheers were then given for "The Old Flag," three for Sergt. BATES, and three for the Union.

The crowd then accompanied Sergt. BATES to the Capitol, and on arriving at the east front the policeman in charge of the door stated that he was ordered to allow no demonstration in the Capitol without the written consent of Sergeant-at-Arms BROWN, of the Senate. The permit which was obtained yesterday from Gen. MICHLER, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, to place the flag on on the dome was then sent to Mr. BROWN by a policeman, and Mr. BROWN indorsed it, giving the required permission. The paper was then handed to the policeman in charge of the door, who would not let Sergt. BATES pass into the Capitol without the further indorsement of Sergeant-at-Arms ORDWAY of the House of Representatives. Not waiting longer, and tired of the delay, Sergt. BATES, with his friends, left the Capitol to plant the flag on WASHINGTON'S monument.

E. O. PERIM, Esq., of New-York, who accompanied the party to the monument, made a speech, but Sergt. BATES was unable to hoist his flag to the top of it, there being no halyards for the purpose, so he brought the flag back to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he now exhibits it, together with a bouquet presented to him to-day by the daughter of President JOHNSON.

Republican Nominations in Virginia—City Officers Appointed for Alexandria.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, April 14.

Republican nominations are being made all over the State. In Caroline County a meeting nominated HAUKHURST for Governor, and one white and one black man for the Legislature. In Hanover County WM. JAMES has been nominated for Congress, and one white man and one black man for the Legislature.

Gen. SCHOFIELD to-day appointed WILLIAM N. BERKLEY Mayor of Alexandria, and a full set of city officers and Councilmen for that city.

He also appointed a new city Council for Fredericksburg.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, April 14.

In the Convention to-day an article was adopted providing that any amendment to the Constitution shall first be adopted by the Legislature and then referred to the succeeding Legislature, which may refer it to the people for ratification. A convention shall be held every twenty years.

An article was adopted declaring that all citizens shall possess equal civil and political rights and public privileges.

A report redistricting the State for Congressmen, and making one Congressman elective by the State at large, was adopted.

The Convention rescinded the resolution to adjourn to-day.

Conservative Meeting in Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, April 14.

A large Conservative meeting was held in the theatre this evening. The building was crowded, and speeches were made by Col. A. M. WADDELL and Hon. GEORGE DAVIS. Dr. PURCELL, Surgeon United States Army, was one of the Vice-Presidents. The name of Col. F. FRANK, Commandant of the Post, was received with tumultuous applause.

Radical Meeting at Charleston—Sale of Southern Securities.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, April 14.

Mr. ASHLEY addressed another Radical meeting here this afternoon.

At a large auction sale of Southern securities to-day there was a noticeable improvement in the prices. The average advance on all descriptions of stock was fully ten per cent. A large number of Northern bidders were present.

The voting on the new Constitution began quietly to-day.

Buffalo Board of Trade—Election of Trustees.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 14.

The choice of the stockholders, at the election for Trustees of the Board of Trade to-day, was as follows: JOHN H. VOUGHT, President; JOSEPH CARLEY, Vice-President; CHARLES T. STERNBERG, Treasurer. The nominations will be confirmed to-morrow by agreement.

Death of Hon. B. Weir in Canada.

OTTAWA, C. W., Tuesday, April 14.

Hon. B. WEIR, Senator from Nova Scotia, died suddenly in his room at the Russell House this morning.

No further developments have transpired in the D'Arcy McGee assassination case.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 14.

A fire broke out about 11 o'clock last night in the tannery of A. BARTLENG, on the canal. The building was burned, together with the slaughter-house of JOHN SEIFERT, the tannery of THOMAS RHOLS, and the icehouse of the Cincinnati Ice Company. The loss on the latter is estimated at $12,000, and on the other buildings from $6,000 to $8,000.

Sons of Temperance at Frankfort, Ky.—Heavy Robbery.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 14.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Kentucky will hold their annual meeting in Frankfort to-morrow and Thursday. The delegates will have a grand procession with their brethren of the three Cities of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

JOHN S. STEPHENSON, of Boston, Clinton County, was robbed of $9,000 by two men to-day in Kentucky. The robbers have not been arrested. STEPHENSON was looking for a farm to invest his capital in, and is now left penniless.

Shooting Affray at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, April 14.

This evening two policemen, named SWEATT and ROBERTSON, encountered four negroes on South-street, and thinking them night-prowlers, ordered them to halt, to which the negroes responded with a volley of pistol-shots, seriously wounding SWEATT. ROBINSON commenced firing, and succeeded in bringing one of them down, when the others fled. While ROBINSON was approaching the wounded man he fired at him, grazing his head, when ROBINSON shot him again. He proved to be GEORGE HARRIS, and stated that his companions belonged to the crew of the *Natcma*.

Death of Rev. Dr. Bangher, of Pennsylvania College.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Tuesday, April 14.

Rev. H. L. BANGHER, D. D., President of the Pennsylvania College, died this evening. He has been connected with the College since its erection, and has been President nearly eighteen years.

A Murderer in Custody.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, April 14.

Abraham KNOWLTON, of Wilbraham, Mass., has been arrested for the murder of an infant, the child of his own unmarried daughter, and of which he is supposed to have been father, as the two are known to have lived in criminal intimacy. KNOWLTON is 52 years old, and has been a widower for three years.

Municipal Election in Lockport, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Tuesday, April 14.

JACKSON, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected to-day by over 400 majority. The Democrats elected their Ward tickets in every ward in the city. The election shows a Democratic gain of 189.

Charter Election in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, April 14.

At the charter election to-day the Democrats elected their Mayor and a majority of the city ticket by about three thousand majority.

Town Elections in New-Jersey.

NEWARK, Tuesday, April 14.

The town elections in Eastern New-Jersey and Essex County show that the Republicans have elected twenty Chosen Freeholders and the Democrats fourteen. The Republicans gain one in Clinton.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, April 14.

The elections in the townships of Mercer County have resulted in electing nine Democrats and four Republicans to the County Board of Freeholders. In the City of Trenton the figures foot up about 400 majority instead of 200 as reported yesterday.

The Western Fruit Crop Likely to be Abundant.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 14.

Advices from the surrounding country state that the fruit has not been so badly damaged as was expected, and that the crops will be quite abundant.

Heavy Failure at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Tuesday, April 14.

Messrs. JUDSON & DODD, wholesale dealers in coffee and spices failed to-day. Their liabilities are $100,000, and their assets $60,000.

The Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, April 14.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$42,300,000
Loans	97,850,230
Specie	873,487
Legal-tender Notes	12,522,036
Due from other Banks	14,236,448
Due to other Banks	12,652,724
Deposits	36,422,929
Circulation (National)	24,213,014
Circulation (State)	167,013

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "CORNELIUS WENDELL, EDGAR COWAN, LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of OHIO, Gens. EGAN and GORDON GRANGER, and others, friends of JOHNSON and enemies of PENDLETON for President, were in Harrisburg on Friday. It is currently asserted that their mission was a consultation with WM. A. WALLACE, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and other leading Democrats of Pennsylvania, looking to the nomination of Gen. WINFIELD HANCOCK as the Democratic candidate for President. These gentlemen take the ground that if the Democracy of Pennsylvania will go solidly and earnestly for the second WASHINGTON he would be able to secure the nomination at New-York next July, and head off PENDLETON and SEYMOUR."

Col. GEORGE W. SCOTT has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of Florida. In his letter he calls upon the men of Florida to "arouse, and gather from the past the small sprig of liberty that is left you." And again: "Remember what you have been, and while the rays of that glorious sun, that has gone down forever, linger to light your path, up and at this miserable horde of adventurers, who, worse than the locusts which afflicted Egypt, seek not only to eat out the vitals of our Government, but are ready to rob our wives and children of their inheritance, and to plunder that race who stood by us so faithfully during our years of trouble."

Dr. T. A. PARSONS has declined to run for Congress in the Georgia First District, and says he shall cheerfully support Hon. HENRY S. FITCH, the regular Democratic candidate. Among the reasons he gives for declining is this: "I am devoting my entire energies to making corn and cotton, and feel that I can best discharge my duty as a citizen of the South by thus aiding to build up her fallen fortunes."

The Radicals of Florida have made the following nominations: For Governor, SAMUEL WALKER; for Lieutenant-Governor, WILLIAM H. CHRISTY; for Congressman, Col. LIBERTY BILLINGS. The Democrats have nominated for Governor, Col. GEORGE W. SCOTT; for Lieutenant-Governor, THOMAS M. WHITE; and for Congressman, Hon. JOHN FRIEND.

Col. E. HULBERT, Superintendent of Registration for Georgia, has issued instructions to his subordinates throughout the State to report all cases of interferences with the political rights of the freedmen, and especially of threats of discharge for refusal to vote the ticket indorsed by their employers.

Judge JACOB R. DAVIS has consented to become a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Georgia. He is described as a moderate Republican. AUGUSTUS EMBREE (colored) is also announced as a candidate, and will make a thorough canvass of the district.

Gen. MEADE has decided that a citizen of Georgia, who was a Deputy Sheriff prior to the war, and afterward served as a volunteer in the Confederate Army, can register, as he was not an executive or judicial officer, as these words are used in the Reconstruction laws.

In order to give registered voters the unrestricted privilege of exercising the right of franchise at the ensuing elections in North and South Carolina, Gen. CANBY has ordered that sessions of all State Courts appointed to be held shall be suspended during the election.

CHARLES REEMELIN, of Cincinnati, denies the authorship of the article in the *West and South* in favor of making S. P. CHASE the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The official vote in Arkansas shows the following result: For the Constitution, 11,994; against it, 10,915; majority in its favor, 1,079.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 14.

The postponement of the impeachment trial today was a surprise to every one, Mr. STANBERY'S illness being very sudden and unknown to any but a few friends until the court convened. He fully expected to be in attendance to-day until after breakfast hour this morning, and his physician thinks he will be able to attend to-morrow. Mr. STANBERY is a man of very delicate and sensitive physical organization, and some of his friends have felt apprehensive that he would not be able to stand the wear and tear of a protracted trial like this, especially with an adversary like BUTLER, whose energy never flags, whose retorts, courteous or uncourteous, are always ready, and whose physical and mental endurance seems equal to any emergency. It is not likely that the Senate would delay the case beyond two or three days, even if Mr. STANBERY is not able to attend.

REPORTS OF THE TRIAL.

Although the Senate went into Legislative Session upon the adjournment of the Court, it disposed of no business beyond the passage of a resolution to print five thousand additional copies of the report of the impeachment trial for the use of the Senate.

SECRETARY STANTON.

As the contingent tender of the Treasury Department to Secretary STANTON in case Mr. WADE becomes President, is likely to attract some attention, it is proper to state that such tender will probably be useless unless Mr. STANTON changes his present intention to retire from public service as soon as he can safely surrender the War Department. His friends understand that he will not accept any position in any possible new Cabinet; that he is anxious to be relieved from his present position, and that he only awaits the issue of the present contest, to determine the time of his withdrawal. Advantageous as it would be to have Mr. STANTON in the Treasury, in certain contingencies, it is undoubtedly one of the hopes that will not be fulfilled. The following letter, made public this evening, fully confirms the foregoing:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 14, 1868.

Hon. Simon Cameron:

DEAR SIR: Perceiving in this morning's *Chronicle* that a communication has been signed by the Governor of your State, the Republican members of the Legislature and other persons, asking your recommendation for my transfer, upon a certain contingency, to the head of the Treasury Department, I hasten to request earnestly that no such recommendation be made. Enough of my life has been devoted to public duties. No consideration can induce me to assume those of the Treasury Department or continue in the War Department longer than may be required for the appointment and confirmation of my successor. Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

GEN. SHERMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. SHERMAN appeared before the Board of Managers at 11 o'clock this morning, and was examined at considerable length regarding his various conversations with the President. What the nature of his testimony was has not transpired, but it has been determined that he shall not again be called. The Managers do not find it necessary to cross-examine him and so informed him. On visiting Mr. STANBERY to-day, that gentleman informed Gen. SHERMAN that the defence had no further need of him, and he will leave the city to-morrow morning for St. Louis.

GEN. THOMAS.

It is understood that Gen. LORENZO THOMAS' absence from the Cabinet meeting to-day was occasioned by a disagreement which has lately occurred between him and the President.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The Lincoln Monument, which is to be dedicated to-morrow, must not be confounded with the National Lincoln Monument, as it is the result of the donations of a few citizens of Washington, who seceded from the National Association because they did not approve of the plan adopted by its Executive Committee. No political organizations have been invited to participate in the ceremonies to-morrow, which will be mainly under the control of the Masonic Fraternity.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

In the House the Speaker announced that on Thursday Gen. BANKS would call up his bill relating to the rights of naturalized citizens. The resolution to print forty thousand copies of Manager BUTLER'S speech takes precedence, and will first have to be disposed of.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 14.

THE DEDICATION OF LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The dedication of the Lincoln Monument, erected by the citizens of Washington in front of the City Hall, will take place to-morrow.

Mayor WALLACH to-day addressed a communication to each member of the Cabinet, asking that the Departments be closed in time to allow the clerks and other employes an opportunity to attend the ceremony of the dedication, which takes place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The monument will be unveiled by the President, and dedicated by the Masonic fraternity of the District.

NEW-ENGLAND SAVINGS BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has information that three hundred savings banks in the New-England States and in New-York, having 1,077,000 depositors, hold $100,000,000 of United States bonds and $15,000,000 of National Bank stock as investments.

DELAWARE INDIAN LANDS.

There has been prepared at the General Land Office, under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, a patent in favor of ROBERT MYERS SHOEMAKER, trustee, embracing 195,815 acres of Delaware Indian lands in Kansas, said lands accruing to the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, or its assigns, under the treaties of May 30, 1860, and July 2, 1861, with the Delaware Indians.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

The official report from the United States Mint at Philadelphia shows the amount of money coined during the month of March to be $351,691, of which there were gold coins to the amount of $205,650, silver $22,521, and the balance in copper coinage.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following among other nominations: Commodore JAMES LANMAN to be Rear-Admiral on the active list; Major CHARLES G. MCCAULEY, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Marine Corps; ALEXANDER SPAULDING, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of New-York, and KILLIAN V. WHALEY Collector of Customs for the District of Brazos de Santiago, Texas.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 14.

The Court was opened in due form.

On motion, the reading of the journal was dispensed with. Mr. STANBERY was absent at the opening.

ORDER IN RELATION TO FINAL ARGUMENT.

Mr. SUMNER offered, and sent to the Chair, the following order:

ORDERED—That in answer to the motion of the Managers in reference to the limiting of the final argument, unless otherwise ordered, such other Managers and counsel as choose may print and file their remarks at any time on the closing argument.

CHIEF JUSTICE—If there be no objection, it will be so ordered.

Mr. CONNESS—I object, Mr. President.

Mr. SUMNER—I would respectfully ask, under what rule such objection can be made?

The Chief Justice replied that on several occasions he had decided the rules of the Senate to be the rules of the Court as far as applicable.

Mr. SUMNER—Of course, it is not for me to argue the question, but I beg leave to remind the Chair of the rule under which this order was made.

CHIEF JUSTICE—It will lie over.

TO THE COUNSEL—The counsel for the President will proceed with the defence.

AN ADJOURNMENT ASKED FOR.

Mr. EVARTS rose and said that it was the misfortune of the President's counsel to be obliged to state to the Court that, since the adjournment yesterday, Mr. STANBERY had been seized with an illness which prevented his attendance this morning. He (EVARTS) had seen Mr. STANBERY this morning, and learned that, in the opinion of the physician, he would undoubtedly be able to resume his duties within forty-eight hours. There might be some hope that he could do so to-morrow. In view of the suddenness of the occurrence and of their arrangements in regard to the proofs, it would be very difficult, almost impossible with any propriety with proper attention to the case, to proceed to-day, and they supposed that an indulgence, at least for to-day, would lessen the chances of longer procrastination. The Senate would bear in mind that much of their proposed evidence was within the present knowledge of Mr. STANBERY, and not within that of his associates. It was, of course, unpleasant to them to introduce these personal considerations; but, in their best judgment, it was necessary to submit the motion to the discretion of the Senate, whether the indulgence should be limited to this day or extended to the time necessary for the restoration of Mr. STANBERY, whom he had seen last evening and supposed that he would be able to go on this morning as usual, as did Mr. STANBERY himself. He had only learned this morning that Mr. STANBERY would be confined to his room by the direction of his physician.

Mr. DRAKE sent the following to the Chair, and it was read: "Cannot this day be occupied by the counsel for the respondent in giving in documentary evidence?"

Mr. EVARTS—It cannot; as we understand the motive and the condition of the proofs.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the Senate, sitting as a court, adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock—Messrs. SUMNER and POMEROY only voting no.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 14.

The President resumed the chair and called the Senate to order.

IMPEACHMENT MATTERS.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice that he would move the following additional rule to the rules of practice and proceedings in cases of impeachment: "Two-thirds of the Senate present shall be necessary to rule on any question of evidence of law against the party impeached."

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably the resolution to print 5,000 additional copies of the report of the impeachment trial, which, on his motion, the Senate proceeded to consider.

Mr. SHERMAN asked where these documents were being printed.

Mr. ANTHONY—At the Government printing office.

Mr. SHERMAN referred to the immense expense of printing, especially in connection with the *Congressional Globe*, where this report was already printed, and of which additional copies could be prepared at a much less expense. He inquired what the expense would be?

Mr. ANTHONY replied, probably about $10,000.

Mr. SHERMAN thought it time to stop the waste of money in the distribution of documents to their constituents, who could buy them at the book stores if they wanted them.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to add the following as an amendment, "and the distribuion of the same to the Senators shall be in accordance with the population of the States respectively."

Mr. ANTHONY denied that the expenses of Congressional printing had increased, and claimed that they are not as much now in greenbacks as they were before the war in gold.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought, from an examination he had made last session, that the Senator was mistaken, that the expenses had already increased. The desirable circulation of the reports of this trial would be much subserved by admitting the reporter of the Associated Press to a seat on the floor, as had been proposed, without any expense to the country. Five thousand copies would add considerably to the expense of printing, and give a very small additional circulation.

Mr. ANTHONY asked if the Senator had the figures to show the increase he claimed.

Mr. HENDRICKS could not recollect them at this distance of time, but thought they showed the increase to be nearly double.

Mr. ANTHONY—The Senator is mistaken.

Messrs. DAVIS, BAYARD and JOHNSON opposed the amendment, the latter arguing at some length that equal representation of the States in this body has been the means of preserving the Union to this time; that it has operated as a check on the other branches. He was opposed to any proposition recognizing inequality in this chamber.

Mr. CRAGIN indorsed the statement of Mr. ANTHONY in regard to the comparative expenses of printing, speaking from his experience as a member of the Committee on Printing of the other House some years ago.

Mr. CONNESS was in favor of the resolution. He thought that the documents should be sent to public libraries.

Mr. YATES thought all the States were equal. He wished the people were. Enough of these documents in his opinion had already been ordered.

After further discussion the amendment of Mr. BUCKALEW was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, at 1:30 the Senate went into Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at noon. A leave of absence was granted to several of the members.

PENSIONS.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill relating to pensions, which was recommitted.

A NATIONAL RAILROAD.

Mr. TABER presented a memorial of Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., RUFUS HATCH & Co., and other merchants and capitalists of New-York, in favor of the National Railroad between Washington and New-York, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

REPORTS CALLED FOR.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for the report of FREEMAN H. MOORE, United States Consul at London, on the mercantile, marine and commercial policy of Great Britain; and also for a copy of the dispatch from Mr. MORSE, dated May 12, 1866, which was adopted.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The Speaker presented an address of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Geneva, and of the Swiss citizens, complimenting the United States of America on the abolition of slavery.

The Speaker also presented a communication from the Navy Department, in reply to Mr. WASHBURNE'S (Illinois) resolution of some days since, in reference to the steamer *Atlantic*, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, Chairman, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the impeachment trial, from which it soon afterward returned, the Court having adjourned in consequence of the illness of Mr. STANBERY; and at 12:30 the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

Discussion in the Senate on the Erie Railroad Bill—The Death of Hon. James M. Cook—Business in the Assembly.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, April 14, 1868.

The Senate met at 4 o'clock, and the discussion of the Erie Railroad bill was continued for nearly three hours, Messrs. CHAPMAN and NICHOLS on the Erie side, and Messrs. CREAMER and BRADLEY on the other. At times the debate was spirited. Odds are offered to-night that Erie will carry the Senate.

On the announcement in the Senate of the death of Hon. JAMES M. COOK, it was resolved to adjourn at 10:30 o'clock in the morning and to attend the funeral of the deceased at Saratoga to-morrow.

An attempt was made in the House this evening to table the third reading of bills, in order to bring up the Brown underground bill. The movement failed, as it is general order day, such a motion requiring unanimous consent, and there being about as many opposed as for it.

The bill for a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty sixth-street was among those read a third time this evening.

LEO.

Legislative Proceedings—Debates in the Senate on the Erie Railroad Bill—The Excise Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 14, 1868.

The House was all day engaged in the third reading of bills—an order of business which has become chronic in the Assembly.

In the Senate, the third reading of bills occupied an hour or more of the morning's work. Then came up the Erie fight—shall I call it a plug muss? That is what the boys call it, and one likes to be with the boys, for you know they are "a good thing to have in the house" when you are in a tight place.

Senator CHAPMAN, on behalf of the Erie road, or rather as a friend of that road, opened by offering the following amendment:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the Erie Railway Company to use the money realized from the convertible bonds issued by said Company on the 19th of February, and on the 3d day of March, 1865—the said bonds amounting in all to ten millions of dollars—for the purpose of completing, furnishing and operating its railroad, and for no other purpose.

Well, I suppose you see that while this amendment strikes out the first section of the bill, which openly legalized the new issue of bonds or stocks, or whatever the Longs and the Shorts call it, in reality it legalized that issue, with the proviso that the money raised under it should be expended in improving the Erie Railroad.

After this came the debate, which lasted to the end of the morning session—Senator PIERCE opening with what I may call a set speech in support of the majority report of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Erie road. The Senator from the Second District is nobody's fool. He rarely talks, (in fact he is the most reticent man of the Senatorial circle,) but when he does talk he has something to say. And what he said to-day was well said, if you were a Vanderbilt man—badly said, if you were an Erie cuss—"as the boys say," again.

Senator BEACH followed Senator PIERCE—BEACH being, by his remarks, somewhat on the side of Erie. A mere report of words (though the words he uses are always well chosen), don't do Senator BEACH justice. I listen to him when he is talking, and wonder, and then wonder again, and then fall to theorizing about him, in all the shapes and manners that a man can be considered. I don't know how much education he ever did have, but I don't believe he ever bothered a schoolmarm much. He has the gift of talk, but he has the discretion not to indulge in it very often. The other day, I believe, I reported, or told what a practical common-sense view he took of the course his party (the Democratic) was pursuing on the Excise question—how tired he had become of duplicating his vote. Well, to-day he comes out stronger than ever, and in a few sharp, terse, emphatic sentences, put the whole fight between DREW and VANDERBILT just where it belonged. It was a war of men—of interests, with which the people had little to do, except to keep the combatants from making up. See how admirably he hit the late proceedings in the Courts. I quote from the *Journal's* report:

"Mr. BEACH said the honorable gentleman had said a good deal about conspirators. He would suggest to him a way in which these conspirators could be punished. He would seize upon one of these conspirators, if he could be found. He would take him before a justice who is in the habit of dealing in stocks, and who would issue any sort of orders and injunctions. He would have him held to bail for $500,000; and if he was not well punished, you would establish the fact that the elective judiciary brings to the surface men whose virtue, like that of CESARE'S wife, is above suspicion. The real question is a fight between two great capitalists. It is whether an immense and bloated monopoly shall be created to control the trunk lines through the State. We have already seen the need of competition, by the effect of the Vanderbilt management. In the Winter, you can haul goods by team from Albany to Buffalo, about as cheap as they can go by rail. In the Summer, the case is different. We can tell from this what would be the effect, if the Erie were to be drawn into the connection.

Mr. PIERCE said that the question of monopoly was a bugbear that had been dragged in, and had no just relation to the question. He protested against the assaults upon the judiciary.

Mr. BEACH said that he had not assaulted the Judiciary. He had too high an idea of it to suppose that any Judge could by a possibility be suborned. He only suggested a way in which a remedy for alleged conspiracy could be found. He did not wonder that the Senator objected to the bugbear about monopoly. If he was a champion of one side upon the subject, he would keep the question beyond the attention of the Senate."

This closed the morning. The question is to come up again at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Senate having voted to make it a special order. It will now probably be continued as a special order until disposed of. It is understood that we are to have at least twelve set speeches on the subject, seperate and apart from the private reasons that have been or may be hereafter given.

THE AVENUE C BILL

Passed the Senate this morning by a vote of 22 affirmative.

THE EXCISE BILL

Came up also from the Assembly, and Mr. CREAMER moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, without sending it to the Committee on Internal Affairs, but the motion was lost—yeas 13, nays 16—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Bradley, Cauldwell, Edwards, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Morris, Murphy, Nichols, Norton, Pierce Tweed—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Folger, Humphrey, Kennedy, Mattoon Morgan, Nicks, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Stanford, Thayer, Van Petten Williams—16.

I guess this kills Excise amendments for the balance of the session. I don't believe anything more will come of it. Party—one party says "I will," the other says "I won't,"—has done the business for what is called the liquor interests. When will that interest learn that thereareblows to be given as well as received, and give and take? How can they expect one party in the country to look on and see their associates in the cities knocked endwise by that interest and not pay them back. Doubtless there are modifications to the Metropolitan Excise Law which it would be wise to make, but when a joint authority (a divided authority like the Senate and Assembly—I may as well add the Executive) must coöperate in making those modifications, common sense would seem to demand that they should be made like Cuttle's division, "jointly."

A LITTLE ABOUT GLENN.

With one or two exceptions the Metropolitan press appear to have treated the Glenn episode as as a failure on his part. Not so the country. Not so the country press. Not so the country constituencies of members. "Old John Brown is moving on." JOHN BROWN was hung, but the day came when the name of the old martyr was almost a battle cry—it was, indeed, a fatal battle-cry when it was invoked to rally and sustain those who believed in the truthulness of the man and his untiring devotion and faithfulness to the cause had espoused. May I venture the prediction that if this Legislature *dare* remove the penalty which now applies alike to the accused and accuser, Mr. GLENN would stand to-day or to-morrow, *if the Legislature lasted so long*, as a "well done and faithful servant?" LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, April 14.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the National Savings Institution of New-York.

Incorporating the Cohoes Savings Bank.

Incorporating the Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Newburg District.

For the relief of St. Mary's Church, New-York.

For the improvement of Maspeth-avenue, Brooklyn.

Fixing the compensation of the Coro

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.

Another Death in a Cell—Extraordinary Action of the Authorities—A Matter for Investigation.

The particulars of the following extraordinary occurrence were furnished to the TIMES by well-known and trust-worthy parties, who have taken a deep interest in the matter, and who say that they are willing to make affidavits as to the truthfulness of their allegations.

OWEN MURRAY, a young, unmarried man, of excellent reputation among those who knew him, was, for several years past, a clerk in the employment of Messrs. E. J. RICHMOND & Co., brush manufacturers and dealers, doing business at No. 506 Pearl-street, in this City. He boarded, during the last seven years, at Mr. JOHN FARLEY'S (now Mr. THOS. MADDEN'S) lodging-house, in Chatham-square, and is spoken of by both those gentlemen as a person whose habits were very temperate. He drank very little liquor, and was seldom under its influence to any remarkable degree. On the 20th of last month, or thereabouts, he complained of being sick, saying that he had a severe pain in his left breast, and feared that his heart or lungs were affected. He took a simple medicine, abstained entirely from the use of liquor, and remained in his room for two or three days, and on the morning of the 23d ult., he said that he felt better, and thought that he would go to the office. This was at about 9 or 10 o'clock. About an hour afterward a policeman found him lying in an insensible condition upon the sidewalk in John-street, near William-street, and believing him to be laboring under convulsions, and not knowing who he was, conveyed him to the Second Precinct Station-house in Beekman-street. Instead of being afforded medical assistance at once the sick man was thrust into a cell and kept there until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was sent to the Tombs Police Court. The man's consciousness had meanwhile returned, and he was able to walk there, leaning upon the officer's arm, but was unable to speak distinctly. In answer to the inquiries of Justice HOGAN as to who he was and where he resided, the prisoner could only articulate indistinctly a few words. He also made various motions with his fingers, but these were as unintelligible as his words, and nothing whatever could be drawn from him touching his identification. It does not appear that he was assisted by any one with pen or pencil with which to write his address, and he soon hopelessly abandoned his efforts to make himself known. The magistrate said that in his opinion MURRAY was suffering from an attack of pneumonia, and that he should be taken back to the Station-house for medical treatment, and a general description of his appearance and dress advertised in the newspapers. If this is true, it is difficult to understand the action of the policemen, who, instead of doing as directed, took the man into the prison apartments, where he was thrown into one of the filthy, damp cells, usually occupied by common felons. There he was allowed to remain until the afternoon of the following day, or for nearly thirty hours after he was picked up in the street by the officer, before he was visited by a doctor. The services of this gentleman were useless as the unfortunate sufferer, on the morning of Wednesday, the 25th ult., the disease proved fatal, and when the corridor-boy went upon his accustomed round, at breakfast time, he found Murray lying upon his face—dead. A few days afterward the friends of the deceased began to fear that some ill had befallen him, from the unusual circumstance of his continued absence from his residence and place of business, and they therefore commenced to search for him with the hope of learning his whereabouts, or his fate. By persistent efforts they at length obtained a clue to the mystery, and following this, they ascertained the facts just related. When inquiry was made concerning the cause of MURRAY'S death, the friends were informed by the physician that a definite answer could not be given. "We think," said the person addressed, "that he died of congestion of the brain, but it may have been that Bright's disease of the kidneys killed him." "Do you think it probable," added the doctor, "that anyone could have poisoned him?" "I do not know why any person should have poisoned him," the gentleman replied, "but," he continued, "did you not make a *post-mortem* examination of the body, in view of the uncertainty which surrounded the affair?" The reply was in the negative. No examination had been held; no inquest by the coroner had taken place, neither was it known what became of the body; but it was supposed to have been buried in Potter's Field. The watch and ring of the deceased were received subsequently, at the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, No. 3 Bond-street, and there it was ascertained that all probability the remains had been interred in Potter's Field. On Saturday last and yesterday visits were made to the pauper cemetery on Ward's Island, where diligent search for the body was made, but without success. It could not be found, neither was there any record upon the books of the interment of the remains of any person answering to the description of MURRAY.

The relatives and friends of the unfortunate young man are naturally greatly incensed at the culpable course of the authorities in this matter; they quote the words of the Sergeant in charge of the station-house when the latter was before there; of the Magistrate before whom he was arraigned, and also of others, to show that MURRAY was not intoxicated with liquor at the time, but was apparently very ill, and in need of prompt medical assistance, which he did not get. Besides, when he died, there was not only no official inquiry as to the cause of death, but the body was disposed of in a manner that the authorities either cannot or will not disclose to the public. The complainants insist that the remains should have been exposed at the Morgue, as are those of all unknown individuals, for identification, and that a minute description of the deceased's person, dress, &c., should have been advertised in the usual manner. These things were not done for some reason at present unknown. The only publicity given to the sad affair was by means of a "City Item" in a morning newspaper of the 27th ult., which stated that an unknown man, of about 35 years of age, and unable to speak intelligibly, had been picked up in the street, and committed to the Tombs by Justice HOGAN, and that he was subsequently found dead in his cell.

It is to be hoped for the credit of the public officials concerned that they will be able to explain these extraordinary circumstances fully, and to relieve the fears of distressed relatives and friends by making known the whereabouts of the body.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

Searching for Whisky under Difficulties in Brooklyn—A Deputy Revenue Collector on His Rounds—The Marines and Police Called to His Assistance.

In accordance with due notice given to some favored citizens, a few persons accompanied Deputy Collector EAGAN, of the Third Internal Revenue District, Brooklyn, and his Assistants at 2 o'clock Monday, to that neighborhood in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn familiarly known as "Irishtown," where it is supposed a large portion of the whisky consuming population have for an unknown length of time used only the home-made article in its purity and unimpaired vigor. There they, by previous arrangement, met two companies of well-drilled and thoroughly-disciplined marines, under command of Lieut.-Col. BARNES, who had been ordered thither by Admiral BELL, in response to a request from the Collector's Office. The marines, as soon as the Deputy Collector and his men arrived, formed a square at the corner of Little and John streets. Mr. EAGAN and his party then commenced entering the basements and back yards of the houses on Little-street, where they expected to find the illicit apparatus for the manufacture of whisky.

At that point the female brigade of Little-street began an offensive movement from the upper-story windows and the tops of the houses, throwing whole bricks, half bricks and such other missiles as were within reach at the marines, who, of course, could do nothing in retaliation without orders from their commanding officer. One marine sustained a heavy blow on the face with a brick-bat, and things were assuming a very serious aspect, Col. BARNES did not like the idea of firing into the people, preferring to confine the duty of his men to keeping the crowd of men and boys, outside the line, from getting in to obstruct the Collector in his work; but he sent to the station-house of the Forty-second Precinct, Capt. JACOBS, for assistance. At once Sergeant DRAKE, with a section of men, started for the riotous scene, and as they came in sight of the spot the women withdrew from the windows, and from the housetops, and the marines were thenceforward allowed to occupy their position unmolested. One man only had the boldness to throw a stone, which struck Capt. SQUIRES, of the Marine Corps, on the hat and inflicted a severe cut on his head. The man who threw this missile was seen by the Police, who arrested him and took him to the Station-house, where he gave his name as GEORGE GOLDEN. But for the presence of the Police the calling out of the Marines to cover the operations of Mr. EAGAN might have resulted in considerable bloodshed and damage to the property in the neighborhood. As it was, the Marines behaved with a fortitude that was praiseworthy, while their commanding officer's discretion was most admirable. The mere presence of a small force of Police, such as could be spared from the reserves in the Brooklyn station-house, was abundantly sufficient to insure peace and order.

During all this trouble in the street, the Deputy Collector and his men visited Nos. 12, 20, 22, 24, 27, 41 and 43 Little-street, and in several places found the places where small stills had been, but no stills, for as fast as the collector's force entered one place the amateur distillers tore their apparatus from their settings and ran up the street carrying them on their shoulders, none attempting to stop them nor to make them afraid, leaving behind only the hot bricks and plaster to tell the story of what had been. The Deputy Collector reports that he made one discovery of importance at No. 12 Little-street, in the rear of this place, in a shed, he says he found a copper still of a capacity for making one hundred and fifty gallons of whisky at one "stilling," and three mash tubs containing in all about two thousand gallons of mash. On these premises he left men in possession, but whether they remained after the marines and the Police were withdrawn at 6 o'clock Monday evening does not appear.

Board of Audit.

This Board met yesterday—Messrs. BONNEY, MARTINDALE and STEWART in the chair.

RICHARD BURNS, assignee of JOHN WRIGHT, presented a claim of $200 for the loss of a horse which was injured by falling into a man-hole in Second-street, near Avenue B.

No other claim being ready for a hearing, the Board adjourned till 12 o'clock to-day, after having first adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That after any claim is regularly reached on the calendar and the claimant makes default in appearance, the counsel for the Corporation, on a notice of ten days, served on the claimant, his agent or attorney, according to the practice regulating the service of notices in the Supreme Court, may move for the dismissal of the claim, and unless good cause be shown to the contrary such claim shall be dismissed.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board held a special meeting at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

The resolution and ordinance from the other Board providing for the widening of Laurens-street 25 feet on the west side from Canal to Amity-street, and its extension through Washington-square to Fifth-avenue, were concurred in.

Resolutions to pave with Nicolson pavement Maiden-lane from Broadway to South-street, Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, and Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth avenues, were adopted, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

The following resolutions were also adopted: To pave a University-place from Fourth to Fourteenth street, with Nicolson pavement; to pave Forty-sixth-street from Third-avenue to East River with McGonegal wooden pavement; to pave Cortlandt-alley from Franklin to Canal street with Nicolson pavement; to pave the sidewalks in and around Union-square with Fisk flagging; to pave One Hundred and Seventeenth-street from Avenue A to the Harlem River, and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street from Avenue A to Fourth-avenue with Fisk concrete pavement; to pave Lafayette-place with McGonegal wooden pavement; directing the Croton Board to advertise for bids for paving Market-street and Market-slip, Bond-street from the Bowery to Broadway, John-street from Broadway to Pearl-street, and Burling-slip from Pearl to South streets with McGonegal pavement.

The invitation to review the Fifth Regiment National Guard, in the City Hall Park at 2:30 P. M., on Mondaynext, was accepted.

The Board adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

The Sparring Exhibition in the Stadt Theatre.

All the German papers in this City, dailies as well as weeklies, without distinction of party, denounce in very strong language the conduct of the proprietors of the Stadt Theatre, who allowed their house to be given up on Saturday last to a sparring exhibition, while the regular performance of the Stadt Theatre had to go on in a saloon near by. Our German citizens who are by no means followers of the "manly art," consider this treatment by the managers of their only theatre as an outrage, and claim that no respectable American theatre would have dared to insult the public in a like manner without endangering its existence forever. The rush upon the managers has been so general and overwhelming in that they have deemed it proper and prudent to defend themselves in a card, published in yesterday's papers. This card states that in leasing the house for Saturday night to the managers of the complimentary benefit for JOE COBURN, it was agreed upon that nothing whatever was to take place, and that on being informed of the true nature of the entertainment, they intended to refuse the keys of the house and to shut off the gas.

They furthermore state that on this decision being made known to the managers of the entertainment they were threatened with the complete demolishment of their theatre within half an hour by the (probably) disappointed and excited crowd, and that under such circumstances they had thought it best to submit. This statement, far from giving satisfaction to the public, is adding to the general indignation, it being well remembered that on similar occasions a similar excuse has been made by the same parties.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board met yesterday afternoon. President LINCOLN occupied the chair. Dr. HENRY R. STILES was appointed Chief Clerk of the Brooklyn Health Department. A communication from Sanitary Inspector MORRIS, complaining of the existence of stagnant water in sunken lots between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets and the First and Second avenues, was received, and the subject referred. A letter from an individual, calling himself Dr. PATRICK JOSEPH SMITH, in which the writer offered to travel for the Board and cure "colds" for a small compensation, was humorously referred to the reporters. Dr. HARRIS' weekly letter announced that the number of deaths last week were: in New-York, 472; in Brooklyn, 161. The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—This Board met yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH in the chair. Eleven cases were presented for trial, of which four were adjourned. The licenses of the following named liquor dealers were revoked; Thos. Rice, No. 149 Hudson-street; Michael Maehl, Second-avenue near One Hundred and Ninth-street; Patrick Gaffney, No. 29 Lexington-avenue. The Committee on Permits reported in favor of 68 new licenses, which were granted.

CONCERT FOR THE COLORED YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mdme. J. A. P. KEEBLER will give a complimentary concert for the benefit of the New-York Colored Young Men's Christian Association this evening at the Cooper Institute. The performances, which have been tastefully arranged for, will be by colored artists of acknowledged talent.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Non-enumerated motions. Balance of calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
611—Frobisher vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
1086—Mumny vs. Baker et al.
885—Hardity vs. Shields.
1079—Westen vs. Chamberlain.
1081—Norton et al. vs. Dinsbrow.
239—Low et al. vs. Hall et al.
969—Livingston, &c., vs. North.
1039—Dean vs. Matthias.
1069—Frazer et al. vs. Freeman et al.
283—Ogden vs. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Co.
915—Oram vs. Richmond Iron Min. Co.
1075—Schultz vs. Cummings.
1077—Reed vs. Cummings.
1129—Wagnon vs. Eneas.
3851—The People, &c., vs. Miller.
1159—Dunham vs. Lachenmayer.
1169—Hertz et al. vs. Hartz.
1171—Barnes vs. Gilson et al.
1175—Brown vs. Dean.
1183—Coolidge et al. vs. Skehan.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
105—Garniss vs. Blackwell, &c.
109—Markham vs. Jundon et al.
125—Sass vs. Foster.
127—Jacoby et al. vs. Behrend.
138—Smith vs. Smith.
145—Norris vs. Little.
163—Rudd vs. Morgan, Jr.
172—Paine et al. vs. Levy et al.
178—Griffin et al. vs. McCrein.
182—Young et al. vs. Van Dyke.
185—Tower vs. Griffin et al.
196—Savannah Griffin and N. A. R. R. Co. vs. Nilson et al.
207—Patterson vs. Hazard
221—Rawson vs. Lazier.
228—Myers vs. Sherwin.
235—Bailey, recr., vs. Baldwin et al.
244—Murray vs. Nat. Express and Trans. Co.
251—Dougherty et al. vs. Dougherty et al.

Call No. 263—Winans vs. Walker et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2111—Shepard vs. Heineken et al.
3361—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
3525—Thurston vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
3407—Cornell, Administr'x., vs. Central Park North & East River Railroad Company.
3711—Conroy vs. Snoddy et al.
3771—Lewis vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
3775—Jackson vs. Clark, impl'd.
3561—Shapter vs. Doherty et al.
3795—Smith vs. Lloyd.
3797—O'Suttgen et al vs. Roberts et al.
3799—N. Y. Screw Dock Co. vs. White.
3801—Monk vs. Un. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
3803—Sheridan vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3811—Sapreha vs. Valot.
3815—Clark vs. Clark.

Part II.—Adjourned to Thursday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1931—Pendergast vs. Schader
826—Bastion vs. Bohn.
857—Bass vs. Ferran.
858—Duffy vs. Kalb.
—Cutler vs. Altmeyer.
672—Fowler vs. Kelley.
656—Warburton vs. Clark.
649—De Wanmer vs. Miller.
963—Hoge vs. Clarey.
994—Treadwell vs. Docksteader.
865—Merchants Ins. Co. vs. Kelly.
866—Johnson vs. McCrody.
867—Brady vs. Warden.
868—Tasto vs. Archibald.
869—Wallach vs. Hungerbuhler.
870—Conner vs. Reichert.
871—Boyle vs. Farley.
872—Keirst vs. O'Brien.
873—Carter vs. Lanner.
874—Smith vs. Book.
875—Crane vs. Hecht.
876—Elkins vs. Morsli.
877—Cusack vs. Kelley.
878—Jacob vs. Welsh.
879—Boyd vs. Clark.
880—Dugan vs. Mackay.
881—Catlin vs. Wetmore.
882—Wood vs. Cavan.
883—Boies vs. Tilton.
884—Estes vs. Halbrook.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—KINGS COUNTY.

Nos.
13—Thos. R. Brown vs. Dnl. Bayha.
19—Wm. W. Rose vs. Wm. W. H. Waring, &c.
20—C. Van Benasoten vs. W. H. Waring, &c.
25—Jacob Levy vs. Patrick Campbell, Sheriff.
28—Walter Solomon vs. Patrick Campbell, Sheriff.
29—Humphrey Michaels vs. Patrick Campbell, Sheriff.
4—Robt. A. Boyd vs. Mary C. Currie.
33—Caroline M. Leonard vs. J. W. Jones.
39—Joseph Treat vs. Henry L. Rider, &c.
41—Robert G. Summers vs. Wm. B. Nichols.
42—John A. Mulvey, infant, vs. D. McCarthy.
43—Jesse C. Rowan and Thos. W. Griffin vs. Thaddeus Hyatt.
44—Nicholas Hallock vs. John Lowery.
45—Charles C. Miller vs. Edward Willis.
46—Wm. R. O'Niel vs. John M. Kehoe.
47—Wm. F. Hall vs. Fulton Cutting.
49—Nicholas Hallock vs. John Lowery.
50—James G. Tighe vs. Brooklyn and Canarsie R. R.
51—Christian Scheuber vs. Valentine Wager.
52—Catharine Maione vs. Peter Riley.
53—Wm. H. Barr vs. Matthew T. Brennan.
54—Chas. Gomer vs. Joseph Finn.
56—John M. Ensinger vs. Sylvanus W. Wortman.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Nos.
106—John Morrell vs. J. Oakley Nodyne.
114—Edmond Boswell vs. J. G. Dorrington.
120—Wm. Pinder, Jr., vs. Eliza Stoothoff.
121—William H. Coles. vs. Thomas Davis.
122—Clements Trimble vs. Joseph Hopkins.
123—Mary A. McGinty vs. Jeremiah O'Donohue.
124—Philip Victory vs. Martin Tracy.
125—United States and Nova Scotia Gold and Silver Mining Co. of New-York vs. Robert G. Lockwood.
126—Rachael A. Andrews vs. Arnest F. Fish.
127—Wm. H. Shields vs. Solomon Deutsch.
128—Isaac Jackson vs. Mark Pool.
129—John H. Farrell vs. Richard Bracken.
130—Susan C. Brigham vs. John G. Breen.
131—George Haff vs. Chas. Brown.
132—Edward Dwyer vs. G. W. Mears.
134—Henry Case, Jr., vs. Ann Eliza Case.
135—Adelia Loughlin vs. John Hall.
136—Amelia L. Pratt vs. Edgar Fleet.
137—Charles Hoffman vs. Thomas F. Smith.
138—Charles Hoffman vs. Thomas F. Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Robert Montgomery; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Sumsell; grand larceny.
The People vs. Jas. McSorley; grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Hays, Edward Connell; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Owens; grand larceny.
The People vs. Jas. Smith; grand larceny.
The People vs. Robert Coriett; assault and battery.
The People vs. Jas. Nally, Joseph May; assault and battery.
The People vs. John C. Hauer; felonious assault and battery.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

JURISDICTION OF THE M'ARDLE CASE—THE OLD PRACTICE—HABEAS CORPUS, AIDED BY CERTIORARI, WILL BRING UP SUCH CAUSES, NOTWITHSTANDING THE RECENT REPEAL OF THE ACT OF 1867—THE FLORIDA CASES UNDER THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

Ex parte Wm. H. McArdle, Appellant.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Mississippi.—The facts in this cause are familiar to the public. It will be seen from the opinion of the Court following that it is held that the Court has jurisdiction of this class of cases independent of the act of 1867, recently repealed; but that the writ of *habeas corpus* must be aided by the writ of *certiorari*, if such a cause is to be brought up without the jurisdiction of that statute.

Mr. Chief Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court. This cause is now before us on a motion to dismiss the appeal from the Circuit Court of the District of Mississippi. On the 12th of November, 1867, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued from that Court, upon the petition of McArdle, directed to Alvin C. Gillem and E. O. C. Ord, requiring them to produce the body of the petitioner, together with the cause of his imprisonment, and to abide the order of the Court to receive and to the legality of such imprisonment. At the time of issuing the order, E. O. C. Ord was brevet Major-Gen. commanding the Fourth Military District, and Alvin C. Gillem was brevet Major-Gen. commanding the sub-district of Mississippi under the Reconstruction acts of Congress. In obedience to the writ, Major-Gen. Gillem, on the 21st of November, made a return of the cause of imprisonment, from which it appeared that McArdle had been arrested, and held in custody for trial by a Military Commission, under the alleged authority of the Reconstruction acts, for charges: 1, or disturbance of the public peace; 2, of inciting to insurrection, disorder and violence; 3, of libel; and 4, of impeding reconstruction. On making this return, Major-Gen. Gillem surrendered McArdle to the Court, and he was ordered into the custody of the Marshal. Subsequently on the 25th of November, 1868, the Circuit Court adjudged that the petitioner be remanded to the custody of Major-Gen. Gillem, from which judgment the petitioner prayed an appeal to this Court, which was allowed, and a bond for costs given according to the order of this Court. On the 25th of November, on a motion of the petitioner, he was admitted to bail in the usual recognizance, with sufficient sureties in the sum of $1,000, conditioned for his appearance to abide by and perform the final judgment of this Court. The legal consequence of this admission to bail was the discharge of the prisoner, both from the custody of the Marshal and of Major-Gen. Gillem, with a continuing liability, however, under the recognizance, to be returned, first to the civil Court and then to military custody, in case of affirmance by this Court of the judgment of the Circuit Court. The motion to dismiss the appeal has been thoroughly argued, and we are now to dispose of it. The ground assigned for the motion is want of jurisdiction in this Court, of appeals from the judgment of inferior courts in cases of *habeas corpus*. Whether this objection is sound or otherwise depends upon the Act of 1867. Prior to the passage of that act this Court exercised appellate jurisdiction over the action of inferior Courts by *habeas corpus*, aided by a writ of *certiorari*, reviewed and reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. In that case, a prisoner brought before this Court by the writ had been remanded, but was discharged upon the *habeas corpus* issued out of this Court. By the writ of *habeas corpus* also, aided by a *certiorari*, this Court, in the case of Ballman and Swartwout, (4 Cranch, 75,) again revised a commitment of the Circuit Court of the District. The prisoner had been committed on a charge of treason by order of the Circuit Court, and on their petition this Court issued the two writs, and, the prisoners having been produced, it was ordered that they should be discharged on the ground that the commitment by the Circuit Court was not warranted in law. But though the exercise of Appellate jurisdiction over the judgments of inferior tribunals was not unknown to the practice of this Court before the act of 1867, it was attended by some inconvenience and embarrassment. It was necessary to use the writ *certiorari* in addition to the writ of *habeas corpus*, and there was no regulated and established practice for the guidance of parties invoking the jurisdiction. This inconvenience and embarrassment was remedied in a small class of cases arising from commitments for acts done or omitted under alleged authority of foreign governments, by the act of August 29, 1842, (5 U. S. St., 539,) which authorized a direct appeal from any judgment upon *habeas corpus* of a Justice of this Court, or Judge of any District Court to the Circuit Court of the proper district, and from the judgment of the Circuit Court to this Court. This provision for appeal was transferred, with some modification, from the act of 1842, to the act of 1867, and the first question we are to consider, upon the construction of this act, is whether this right of appeal extends to all classes of *habeas corpus* or only to a particular class. It was insisted on argument that appeals to this Court are given by the act only from the judgments of the Circuit Court rendered upon appeals to that Court from decisions of a subordinate Judge, or of a District Court. The words of the act are these; "From the final decision of any Judge, Justice or Court inferior to the Circuit Court, an appeal must be taken to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which said cause is heard, and from the judgment of said Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States." These words, considered without reference to the other provisions of the act, are not unsusceptible of the construction given them at the bar; but that construction can hardly be reconciled with the other provisions of the act. The first section gives to the several courts of the United States, and the several Justices and Judges of such courts within their respective jurisdictions in addition to the authority already conferred by law, power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases where any person may be restrained of liberty in violation of the Constitution, or of any treaty or law of the United States. This legislation is of the most comprehensive character. It brings within the *habeas corpus* jurisdiction of every court and of every Judge every possible case of privation of liberty contrary to the National Constitution, treaties or laws. It is impossible to widen this jurisdiction. And it is to this jurisdiction that the system of appeals is applied. From decisions of a Judge or of a District Court, appeal lies to the Circuit Court, and from the judgment of the Circuit Court to this Court. But each Circuit Court, as well as each District Court and each Judge, may exercise the original jurisdiction; and no satisfactory reason can be assigned for giving appeals to this Court from the judgments of the Circuit Court rendered on appeal, and not giving like appeals from the judgments of Circuit Courts, rendered in the exercise of original jurisdiction. If any class of cases was to be excluded from the right of appeal, the exclusion would naturally apply to cases brought into the Circuit Court by appeal rather than to cases originating there. In the former description of cases the petitioner for the writ, without appeal to this Court, would have the advantage of at least two hearings, while in the latter, upon the hypothesis of no appeal, the petitioner could have none. These considerations seem to require the construction that the right of appeal attaches equally to all judgments of the Circuit Court, unless there be something in the clause defining the appellate jurisdiction which demands the restricted interpretation. The words of that clause may admit either, but the spirit and purpose of the law can only be satisfied by the former. We entertain no doubt, therefore, that an appeal lies to this Court from the judgment of the Circuit Court in the case before us. Another objection to the jurisdiction of this Court on appeal was drawn from the clause of the first section, which declares that the jurisdiction defined by it is, "in addition to the authority already conferred by law." This objection seems to be an objection to the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court over the cause rather than to the jurisdiction of this Court on appeal. The latter jurisdiction as has just been shown is co-extensive with the former. Every question of substance which the Circuit Court could decide upon, the return of the *habeas corpus*, including the question of its own jurisdiction may be revised here on appeal from its final judgment. But an inquiry on this motion into the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court would be premature. It would extend to the merits of the cause in that Court, while the question before us on this motion to dismiss must be necessarily limited to our jurisdiction on appeal. The same observations apply to the argument of counsel that the acts of McArdle constituted a military offence, for which he might be tried under the Reconstruction acts by military commission. That argument, if intended to convince us that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction of the cause, applies to the main question which might arise upon the hearing of the appeal. If intended to convince us that this Court has no appellate jurisdiction of the cause, it is only necessary to refer to the considerations already adduced on this point. We are satisfied, as we have already said that we have such jurisdiction under the act of 1867, and the motion to dismiss must therefore be denied. The act of 1867, giving a direct appeal in such cases, having been recently repealed, it remains to be seen what view the Court will take of the effect of the repeal on this cause, and it accordingly stands continued until the next term of the Court for reargument and final judgment. But, under this opinion, the Florida cases under the Reconstruction laws (capital cases) have taken out writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* under the old practice, and have obtained a stay of proceedings below until final hearing here next term. So, generally, it would not seem that the repeal of the act of 1867 will effect much if it can be thus easily avoided.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I—APRIL 14.

Before Judge Noah Davis and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES FOR ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGERS.

Philip J. Monroe vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—The action was brought to recover the sum of $10,000 from the company, for injuries alleged to have been caused under the following circumstances: On the 18th of September, 1861, Mr. Monroe took passage at Albany, on the morning express train, for New-York. The weather was warm, and the windows of the cars were open. At Poughkeepsie, Monroe, as he testified, procured a New-York morning paper, and settled himself in a seat next the window to read it. He laid his elbow on a rest of the window, located some two or three inches below the lower part of the window, for the purpose of holding his paper more steadily. He was very positive, when examined on the witness-stand, that he did not have his elbow, or any part of his arm, outside of the window. The train was running at the rate of about thirty miles per hour. When they were going through the Sing Sing tunnels, the plaintiff (as testified) felt a sudden jolt and swaying of the cars which had the effect to throw his arm outside and the result was a severe compound fracture of his right arm. For a long time afterwards he had no use of it, and the medical testimony is to the effect that the injury will be permanent. The plaintiff himself says he never will have the same use of it as before. The gist of the complaint is that the defendants are liable because the accident was produced without any negligence on the part of the plaintiff; but, on the contrary, it was the necessary result of the track through the Sing Sing tunnel not being wide enough to allow for the oscillation of the cars while running through it at a speed equal to thirty miles per hour; that by reason of these oscillations or some obstructions on the track in the dark passage, the jolting was such as to throw the car against the wall of the tunnel and thus cause the injury to the plaintiff.

On the other hand, the defendants produced testimony to show that the place where the accident occurred is not a tunnel, but merely an arch; that instead of being cut or tunneled through a hill at Sing Sing, there are two arches nicely constructed with brick masonwork; that there are no rough stones protruding; that the archways are sufficiently wide for the cars with room to oscillate, and that the cars are not too wide for the archway as charged in the complaint. A witness, who was a brakeman on the train when the accident occurred, testified that Mr. Monroe had his arm outside of the car just before the train arrived at the tunnel; he intended to admonish him to take his arm in, but just then his attention was directed to something else.

When the testimony was concluded the counsel for defendants asked for a dismissal of the complaint, which motion was denied.

Judge NOAH DAVIS delivered a brief but very clear and appropriate charge to the jury, in which he said the defendants were common carriers; they undertook, in consideration of the regular fare, to convey the plaintiff from Albany to New-York in safety, so far as in the exercise of human foresight and skill they could do it. After reciting the testimony, the Judge said the Company were bound to guard against any and all obstructions in the tunnel which would cause the cars to oscillate, and thus strike against the side of the wall. If the plaintiff, by his negligent acts, had contributed to the accident, then no matter how much the negligence of the defendant had contributed to it, the plaintiff could not recover. If the plaintiff's testimony was correct, then he did not have his arm outside of the window, and he had been guilty of no negligence which could prevent a recovery. On the other hand the jury must take the testimony of the brakeman, who testified that plaintiff had his arm out of the window several inches just before the train entered the tunnel. If, by means of the oscillation of the car, the plaintiff's arm was thrown out without any fault of his and thereby the injury was produced, then the plaintiff was entitled to recover. As to the amount of damages the Judge said there could be no punative damages given by the jury—they must be merely compensatory—such as the damages for loss of time; for the pain incurred for the surgeons, physicians and nurses; for the pain and suffering to which the plaintiff has been subjected; and finally the jury could consider the nature of the injuries as to their permanency. The evidence, said the Judge, is that the injury to plaintiff's arm is of a permanent nature. In conclusion the learned Judge warned the jury against being carried away with the idea that because the was an action against a great corporation they could, therefore, do anything different from what they would if the suit were between two private citizens. A railroad company has, said he, the same rights in a court of justice as the most humble citizen. The Hudson River Road had no more rights and no less than the most obscure person.

The jury not having agreed upon a verdict when the hour of adjournment arrived, a sealed verdict will be returned at the opening of the Court on Wednesday.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Brady, Emerson and Pritchard; for defendants, Messrs. Fullerton and Loomis.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 14.

Before Judges Ingraham and Sutherland.

THE GROVESTEEN PIANO CASE.

William E. Beames vs. *J. H. Grovesteen et al.*—In 1862 the parties formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of pianos, under the firm name of "Grovesteen & Co.," for the term of five years. An agreement was made in October, 1867, for a settlement of the firm affairs. The defendants refused to comply with the agreement, and denied the plaintiff's right to any good will.

A preliminary injunction was granted *ex parte*, restraining the defendants from engaging in any business under the above firm name. A motion was made to dissolve the injunction, and after argument it was granted.

The defendants appealed, and on the argument insisted that there was no *good will* after the dissolution, and that the Court had no power to restrain the defendants from engaging in business and using the above firm name, and to deny them that right would be in restraint of trade.

For the plaintiff it was insisted that there was a good will, and that a purchaser of it would take as successor of the firm.

Upon consultation, the Court being divided in opinion, a reargument was ordered.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 14.

By Judge Cardozo.

Dewhurst vs. Kingaland et al.; the defendant for whom Mr. Moore appears, including himself, may answer in ten days; cause to be referred, &c.; $10 cost of the motion, to plaintiff, to abide the event.

Davis vs. Monks; motion for injunction denied; costs to abide the event.

Von Hoffman vs. Samuel Ward; motion denied but injunction modified so that it shall only enjoin until the final adjudication, and not until probate of the alleged will; costs to abide the event.

Johnston et al. vs. R. W. Dickey; injunction dissolved; costs to abide the event.

George A. Osgood et al. vs. Geo. M. Teavenbritt &c.; allowance of 2½ per cent granted.

George N. Titus vs. Geo. Brisbane et al.; report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Coggill vs. Peters et. al.; judgment granted on the report of the referee, and an allowance to plaintiff of $250; to the defendant $100.

In the matter of the petition of Catharine S. Miller, &c.; order appointing trustees granted.

Gilleck vs. Gilleck; memorandum for counsel.

Underhill, Jr., vs. Bond; the plaintiff may reply in five days on payment of $10 costs, &c.

Caroline Barmore vs. Nathaniel Barmore; report confirmed, and judgment granted.

Mary Godfrey vs. Edward Godfrey; report confirmed and judgment granted.

Willet Seaman et al. vs. Thomas O'Callaghan; injunction dissolved.

John Percy vs. Andrew J. Smith; proceedings in this case are stayed until the costs of the previous motion and $10 costs of this motion are paid.

Spencer vs. Schrieber Cornet Manufacturing Co.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Richards vs. Robinson; default opened upon payment of costs of term at which the inquest was taken, including the trial fee. The plaintiff may file a supplemental complaint if he so elects; cause to be referred, &c.

By Judge Sutherland.

Caroline E. Wilson vs. William S. Corwin; injunction order granted.

Bessie W. Tassie vs. William J. Tassie; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

In the matter of the application of Gertrude A. Isaacs for the sale of real estate; report confirmed and order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 14.

By Judge Garvin.

Carnes vs. Platt; motion granted;

Wolf, Administrator, vs. Jackson; motion granted without costs.

Cassidy vs. Bunn; motion directing the Clerk to pay money over granted.

Winfield vs. Potter; motion granted.

Gray vs. Underwood; motion granted.

Considerant vs. Brisbane; motion granted.

Weingarten vs. Maisch; complaint dismissed with costs.

Ryan vs. McDonald; motion denied with $7 costs.

Young vs. Rose, President, &c.; motion granted.

Bierce et al. vs. Phœnix Fire Insurance Company; motion granted without costs.

The same vs. ten other defendants; motion granted without costs.

Heib et al. vs. Schaefer; motion granted.

Robbins vs. Freeman et al.; motion granted.

Schaefer vs. Hoeb et al.; motion granted.

Brown et al. vs. Post et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of Annie Brown, to be discharged from custody; prisoner discharged on giving bail.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Bishop vs. Jackson; motion for new trial denied with costs.

Sowarby vs. Russell et al.; case settled; papers in clerk's office.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Five cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions—three under prisoners' pleas and two by jury trial.

Annie Murphy and Kate Henderson, two young women of disreputable character, were tried for stealing $21, in United States money, from the pocket of Octave Trudel, a resident of No. 7 Walker-street. The theft was alleged to have been perpetrated on the night of the 4th instant, while the parties were in a low saloon in Greene-street. Unfortunately for the complainant, he admitted on the stand that he had been drinking freely at the time, and could not, therefore, swear positively upon vital points. The jury, after a brief, deliberation, acquitted the prisoners, and they were discharged.

Edward Moran was tried for stealing a pocket-book containing $13 from Andrew Robinson, a countryman, on the night of the 3d April, while the parties were walking together in the street. The pris

Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867.....472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867.....381,000
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866.....496,300
Estimated stock on hand here.....70,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866.....4,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867.1,997,000
Receipts same time 1866-7.....1,607,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867.....1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year.....2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates.....1,371,000
Exports same time 1866-7.....1,081,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867.....1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year.....1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867.....80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates.....253,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867.....465,000

DRY GOODS—Business has been devoid of spirit since our last. The demand has been quite moderate, comparatively, checked in part by the advanced prices claimed for domestic Cottons. Domestic Woolens have not varied essentially in value, though in most instances buyers have had any existing advantage as regards price. Foreign fabrics have been irregular, and generally rather weak in price.

FISH—The demand has been quite limited since our last; prices have been depressed as a rule.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, chiefly for the low and medium grades, which have been quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 70; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $10@$10 40; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 40@$11 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 15@$10 65 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine state and Western	$9 10@$9 70
Extra State	10 00@11 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 15@10 65
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 75@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 45@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75@15 75

Southern Flour has been less active but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at $9 85@$10 90 for common to fair, and $10 90@$16 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in good request at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 2,500 sacks at $12@$14 75 for extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $7 50@$9 60 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $5 80@$6 for Jersey; $5 75 for Western; $5 90 for City, and $6 15@$6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 700 bols.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. The demand has been mainly for desirable lots of Spring, which have been wanted for export. Millers have not been buying very freely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 68,500 bushels, including White Canada at $3@$3 10; No. 1 Spring at $2 53@$2 58, chiefly $2 55 in store and delivered; No. 2 Spring at $2 45@$2 47 here, and $2 35 now on the canal; Mixed spring at $2 45@$2 47; Amber State at $2 90; and Amber Pennsylvania at $2 90 @ $3. Corn has been less sought after, opening firmly, but closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported of 55,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 25 for New Mixed Western, closing at $1 23½ as the best bid; $1 20@$1 21 for Old Mixed Western, in store, and $1 22 delivered; $1 26@$1 27 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 15@$1 16 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 18@$1 20 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in moderate demand at $1 90@$1 94 ℔ bushel; sales, 5,600 bushels. Barley has been inactive at former rates. Of Barley Malt, small lots changed hands at $2 18@$2 20 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in less demand, and Barley steady. Sales have been reported of 51,000 bushels Western at 86½c.@86¾c., in store, ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGGING—Has been more active, sales having transpired of some 2,500 bales on private terms.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate demand to-day at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and $1@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate demand at 60c.@80c. for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at former prices, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and Foreign at 20c.@50c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c. Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

HIDES—Have been in slack demand, yet quoted steady.

LATHS—Have been firm and in fair request.

LEATHER—There has been a fair trade reported in desirable lots of Sole within our range: including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26¾c.@27½c. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26¾c.@28¼c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25¾c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request at unaltered figures, including Porto Rico at 55c.@73c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather better demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@66¼c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 31@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87@$3 37; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in better request, including Crude Whale at 70c.@73c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55. Red Oil at 65c.@90c.; Linseed Oil as $1 17@$1 20; Olive, $2 50@$2 62½ ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending April 13.—*Sperm*—Is quiet, with sales of three small parcels amounting to 180 bbls. at $2 ℔ gallon for manufacture. *Whale*—Has been very active, and the price was advanced 3c. ℔ gallon. The sales reach 4,900 bbls., mostly for manufacture—3,434 recently landed, at 70c.; 500 do. from store, at 72c., and 966 do., ex *Ceylon*, at 73c. ℔ gallon—the market closing with further inquiry.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to April 13, 1868.	5,314.	16,418	385 023
Same time last year	8,979	37,179	529,750
Exports for the week ending April 13, 1868	....	....	16,214
Previously	4,773	6,218	142,926
From Jan. 1 to date	4,773	6,218	159,040
Same time last year	9,163	2,959	143,700

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL CAKE—Has attracted more attention within a range of from $48@$56 ℔ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at 10¾c.@11c. for Crude in bulk; 15¾c.@16¾c. for do. in bbls.; 23½c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 33c.@35c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 100,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 9¾c.; 10,000 pieces, 64x64, 9½c.; 20,000 pieces, 64x64, 9¾c.; 22,000 pieces, 64x64, 9¾c.; 15,000 pieces, 64x64, 9¾c.; 20,000 pieces, 64x64, 9¾c.; 8,000 pieces, 56x60, 8¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and lower to-day; sales have been reported since our last of only 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $26 81@$27, closing at $26 93, cash, for New Western Mess; $26@$26 12 for Old Mess; $25 75@$26 for Thin Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$22 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, May delivery, seller's option, at $27@$27 12½, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at full prices. Sales equal to 475 pkgs. at 16c.@17½c. for Hams; 19¾c.@20c. for pickled do.; and 12¾c.@13c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in demand and buoyant; sales have been reported since our last of 450 boxes at 14c.@14½c. for Cumberlands, 15¾c.@15¾c. for Short Rib, 16¾c.@16¾c. for Short Clear, and 15¾c.@16c. for Long Clear, ℔ lb. Lard has been in limited demand at a shade easier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 685 tcs. and bbls., at 17c.@17¾c. for Inferior to choice, with small lots of fancy at 17¾c.@18c. ℔ lb. Beef has been in brisk demand, at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 1,170 bbls. Store to Beef is in less demand, including Prime Mess at $33@$36, and India Mess at $40@$42 ℔ tierce; sales since our last, 180 tcs. Best Hams have been inactive and unsettled. Butter and Cheese continue in request and steady, prices ruling as follows:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State, firkins, ℔ lb	none.
State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	@57
Welsh, tubs, ℔ lb	48 @50
Western, firkins, ℔ lb	none.
Western, tubs, ℔ lb	none.

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Fine to extra State, firkins, ℔ lb	@53
Good to fine State, firkin, ℔ lb	45 @48
Fair to extra, half-firkin tubs, State, ℔ lb	53 @55
Good to fine, half-firkin tubs, State, ℔ lb	45 @48
Good to fine, Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	45 @48
Fair qualities State Butter, ℔ lb	40 @43
Extra qualities Canadian, ℔ lb	40 @43
Low to common qualities State, ℔ lb	33 @38
Low to common qualities Canada, ℔ lb	33 @35

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar snapes, ℔ lb	@16¾
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb	15 @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb	14 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb	10 @12
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	9 @10

RICE—Has been very sparingly purchased at unchanged prices, including Carolina at $10 50@$11 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately inquired for and quoted steady.

SEEDS—Have been quite dull at irregular and drooping prices.

SKINS—Have been in demand within our previous range.

SOAP—Has been inactive, including Castile at 16½c. @17c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 7c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been very lightly dealt in since our last, including Mace at 88c.@90c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c.; Cassia at 52c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 23¾c.@24¾c.; Pimento at 19¼c.; Ginger at 10¾c.@11¾c., gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been very firm in price, but less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¾c.@13¾c., and 261 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at from 14c. @16¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 62,500 lbs. Tallow at 12¼c.@12½c.; 51,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@17¾c. ℔ lb.; 45,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS | Have been in slack demand at previous figures, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 @$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 62½c.@$1 55 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet at essentially unaltered quotations.

WHISKY—Has been quite dull and unsettled in price.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet; rates have favored shippers, especially on grain for British ports. For Liverpool, the engagements included 650 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and ⅝d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 26,000 bushels Corn and Wheat at 3d.@4d. by sail, and 6¼d. by steamer ℔ bushel; 1,600 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ℔ ton., and 50 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 35s. ℔ hhd. For London, 300 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. ℔ ton, and 7 tons Whalebone at ¾d. ℔ lb.

AUCTION SALES.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

RICH AND COSTLY OIL AND PARISIAN MADE FURNITURE.

Of most beautiful design and finish. Also quantities of material for chair coverings, remnants of brocatelle and other elegant goods, being the stock of the well-known house of

LEON. MARCOTTE & CO.

To be sold at auction by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, THURSDAY, April 16, at the Warerooms Nos. 3, 5 and 7 East 47th-st., near Broadway, in consequence of their removal to Nos. 9 and 11 same. Goods on exhibition with catalogues, WEDNESDAY.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 39 Nassau-st.
Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ALL THE RARE AND VALUABLE HOT-HOUSE AND GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, SHRUBBERY ornaments, garden furniture, &c., contained in the conservatories and grounds of the

LORILLARD MANSION,
BRONXDALE, WESTCHESTER,

near Williams' Bridge, a short distance from Fordham House-cars from 3d-av. depot, at auction on MONDAY, April 20, at 11 o'clock. By order of the Executor, P. LORILLARD, Jr.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st., Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO, &c.,

At No. 147 East 52d-st.,
FRIDAY, APRIL 17, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE contained in the private residence as above, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, superb rosewood piano, parlor and chamber furniture, Hair-cloth mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer office, No. 39 Nassau-st., Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer
CONTINUATION OF THE
RECEIVER'S SALE
OF THE LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF THE BUSINESS FORMERLY CARRIED ON BY H. DARDONVILLE, No. 678 Broadway,
Comprising French plate fixtures, mechanical and marine lamps, chandeliers, bronzes, globes, shades, furniture, fixtures, show-cases, oil-tanks, rope, see, oil, &c., will be sold at auction WEDNESDAY, (this day,) at 10½ o'clock, by order of J. HUSSON, Receiver.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 39 Nassau-st.,
Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
NEARLY NEW, MADE TO ORDER BY MEEKS & HERTER.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 28 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the elegant furniture in said house, nearly new, all made to order—parlor suite in ebony, mounted in ormolu, covered in blue satin damask, inlaid; cost $3,000; rich silk curtains, lace curtains, inlaid cornices, carpet etagere, inlaid, large mantel and pier glasses, paintings and engravings, vases, marble bronzes, clock and vases, ormolu pedestals and figures, do. inlaid cabinet, chandeliers, fancy camp chairs, rosewood piano.

DINING-ROOM—Solid walnut-carved buffet, chairs, extension table, green silk curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, richly-carved centre-table, inlaid. HALL—A superb inlaid, carved hall-stand, with figures.

BEDROOMS—Superb suite of maple, inlaid with rosewood, richly carved: cost $1,250; rosewood, marble-top dressing bureaus, bedsteads, &c.; amoir plate glass, chairs, silk rugs and carpets, carved black walnut suits, china and glassware, and other furniture—property of a family leaving the City—a first-class sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB CARVED INLAID ROSEWOOD BUFFET, BOOKCASE WITH CARVED FIGURES, AND OTHER COSTLY FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 112 West Houston-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts., all the valuable furniture contained in said house, part of which was made by Potter & Stymus for the President of the Republic of Peru.

Full particulars in catalogue.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY AT WOODSIDE, L. I.—J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell at auction at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., valuable property at Woodside, L. I., on line of Long Island Railroad, three miles from Hunter's Point, in seven parcels, with five handsome new dwellings with lands attached. The above property can be leased for at private sale at any time previous to 15th April.

Maps, diagrams and further particulars at office of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE— THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 734 Broadway, the entire contents of a large house; parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths; carved black-walnut bedsteads and bureaus; mattresses, sideboards, extension tables, chairs, two pier mirrors, and cornices, hat-stand, cottage suites, and a large quantity of china, glass and kitchen ware; also, a superior grand piano, Nunns & Clark, with Æolian attachment, will be sold at 10½ o'clock, precisely, by order of J. R. Farrington, Marshal.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Gallery, Astor-place: Mr. W. Holbertson's annual sale of oil-paintings by American artists, comprising over 100 pictures, desirable subjects, by Messrs. W. Holbertson, G. W. Waters, J. W. Cuiverhouse, James M. Hart, J. F. Provoost, R. W. Hust, J. R. Brevoort, A. H. Wyant, Homer Martin, W. Blackman, Mrs. Beers, Van Ingen, Heckking, Ruggles, &c., &c.; all elegantly framed, and to be sold by auction THURSDAY EVENING, April 16, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and pictures on exhibition day and evening.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 17th and 18th, at 7½ o'clock, a valuable collection of books from private libraries. Catalogues ready.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16,

At 12 o'clock at the City Salesroom, Phœnix Building No. 16 Court-st., near Montague, Brooklyn.

POSITIVE SALE OF 75 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS on New-York and Hudson avs., Warren, Baltic and Butler sts., and St. Mark's-place, Ninth Ward, Brooklyn.

The sale offers inducements to those wishing to build elegant private residences in the cosiest part of the city, which cannot be surpassed, as the character of the neighborhood is already well established.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 110 VALUABLE VACANT LOTS.—On WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, (Phœnix Building,) No. 16 Court-st., near Montague, Brooklyn:

THIRD-ST.—Lots corner Bond-st.

ATLANTIC-AV.—Lots near Utica-av.

Also, 9th, 7th, and 8th avs.; 15th, 23d, 38th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, and 45th sts.

This property embraces a wide range of the city, and is very desirable for capitalists. Maps are ready.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the last day of May, 1868.

1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.

2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 36 Garden-st., between Jolalemon and State sts., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.

Four pier and mantel mirrors, satin brocatelle curtains, rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle and hair-cloth, library bookcase, marble vases, marble top chamber sets, hair mattresses, bedding, marble top buffet, pillar extension table, rich China cut glassware, velvet carpets, hall stand, kitchen, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,

At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 333 Cumberland-st., between Lafayette and Greene avs., Brooklyn.

Oak and mahogany chamber and dining-room furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 15, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:

1,525 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
2,261 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Guiseppina*, from Palermo.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RARE CHANCE FOR A splendid investment. Fulton-av. Stores at auction, On THURSDAY, April 16, 1868, at 12 o'clock, two four-story brick Stores on Fulton-av., north side, corner of Oxford-st.; elegant plate-glass fronts, and in complete order. To be sold to the highest bidder by WM. M. LITTLE, at City Salesrooms, Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 53 West 23d-st. Full particulars hereafter.

LARGE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1868,
commencing at 12 o'clock, noon,
AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

for account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, under the direction of Mr. A. D. MELLICK.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

500 building lots, beautifully located on high ground, near the station at Bergen Point, distant thirty minutes from the City by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

For map and full particulars apply at the office, No. 103 Liberty-st., to

A. D. MELLICK.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
S. P. AVERY'S
COLLECTION OF
WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS
AND OBJECTS OF ART,

by distinguished artists of the French and Continental Schools.

All of which were executed for, or purchased by, Mr. Avery during his residence in Europe as agent for the American Art Department at the "Paris Exposition." They number over 200 works, by the hands of 112 different cerebrated artists, embracing many who are now for the first time introduced here, as well as the following well-known names:

Bouguereau,	Flandrin,	Cabanel,	Coomans,
Troyon,	Vernet,	Fichel,	Achenbach,
Calmelet,	David,	Marohn,	Gus. Dore,
Anastasi,	Giradin,	Mozin,	Ten-Kate,
Hamon,	Duveux,	Vibert,	Tourny,
Herson,	Camino,	Dumas,	Autraz,
Giradet	Miday,	Ouvrie,	Wissant,
Morlan,	Chouppe,	Martin,	Hubert, &c., &c.

All mounted in tasty passe-partouts, and framed in elegant frames of most novel and varied styles.

Also, the remainder of the beautiful

OBJECTS OF ART

bought out of the great "Paris Exposition" of 1867—works in Bronze, Silver, Glass, China, Iron, Terra-cotta, &c., &c.

From the French, Austrian, Russian, Spanish, Venetian, English, Indian, and other sections.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 21 and 22, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, at his office, No. 39 Nassau-st.: Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

Open day and evening until time of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

We will sell at our auction room on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14,
At 10 o'clock,

without reserve, and for account of whom it may concern, the stock of FINE CLOTHING saved from the late fire on the premises of Messrs. KIRTLAND, BABCOCK & BRONSON, all fine goods, made in a superior manner for this season's trade, and a portion slightly damaged by smoke and fresh water.

Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 132 Church-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 111 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson figured damask, carved rosewood piano, 7-octave, by Munns & Clark; rosewood marble-top centre-table and two French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood suite in white and green figured satin, gas chandeliers, rosewood etagere, &c., carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, dining-room furniture, china, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—By virtue of the authority vested in me by the assignment of the estate of DAVID BIGELOW and NATHAN KELLOGG, bankrupts, I will offer for sale at public auction on the 15th day of April, A.D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Ulster County, New-York, on the premises of said bankrupts, the homesteads of Edward Bigelow, David Bigelow and Nathan Kellogg, lying on the bank of the Hudson River, containing about four to ten acres of land, with a fine mansion and suitable outhouses, stables, &c.; also fruit and ornamental trees, graperies, &c., on the premises of each; together with the personal real estate situated near Malden, in Ulster County, New-York, described in the schedules of said bankrupts. Also, the following stocks:

400 shares of the Bigelow Blue-stone Co.
40 shares of the First National Bank of Saugerties.
5 shares of the American Plate Glass Co.
62 2-5 shares of the Malden Turnpike Co.
1,100 shares of the Sutherland Petroleum Co.
199 shares of the Ulster and Kanawha Petroleum Co.
250 shares of the New-York and Kanawha Valley Oil Co.
5,000 shares of the Island Enterprise Petroleum Co.

Also, three polices of life insurance, &c.

Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, N.Y. March 13, 1868.

Assignee of E. and D. Bigelow & Co.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHANDELIERS, &c.,
AT NO. 2 BOND-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

BENJ. F. THEALL will sell by auction THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, all the furniture &c. of the above double house, viz.: Several walnut and mahogany parlor suites in reps and hair cloth, marble-top centre and fancy tables, etageres, sofas, chairs and easy chairs, walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, lace curtains and cornices, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, walnut extension tables, marble-top buffet, dining-room, crockery and glassware, oil-cloths, mirrors and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.

Also, all the chandeliers and gas fixtures in the house. Catalogues now ready at the house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 311 WEST 18TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 18TH-ST.—The three-story brown-stone front high-stoop house and lot, situate on the north side of West 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 311. The house is 54 feet deep, and contains the modern improvements. All the stoves, grates, mirrors and shades will be sold with the premises.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

"CENTRAL PARK" LOTS AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, and making children's clothing; is also an experienced nurse; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 438 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress and ladies' maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; six years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 237 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation to do chamber-work and plain sewing; has good City references. Apply at No. 234 East 21st-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; would assist with fine washing and ironing; can give the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 175 Essex-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, AND assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 133 West 19th-st. Call for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS a situation; who can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 491 Avenue A, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 141 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to take care of a baby and do plain sewing; eight years' reference from her last place. No. 36 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 520 East 14th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a person who is a competent seamstress, and a good hair dresser; best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; first-class; no others need apply; best City reference. Apply at No. 243 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children. Call at No. 136 East 12th-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 23 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City recommendations. Call at No. 678 2d-av., near 37th-st., for two days, in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook or laundress in a small private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 317 East 34th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of City reference. No. 122 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; best reference. Apply at No. 128 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 221 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION BY a competent English woman; seven years' references. Address, for two days, Miss E. F., Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; will assist in the coarse washing; best City reference. Apply to No. 248 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, steady, domesticated, American Protestant lady, as housekeeper in a first-class hotel, boarding-house or any large establishment; is fully competent of any large charge; has best of references, and will work for the interest of her employer. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, all kinds of soups, preserves and pastries; good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, having nine years' experience; can take the entire charge of a baby; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 Fulchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as laundress, or would do cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 689 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, fully experienced, to take charge of a baby from its birth or of young children; can sew on the machine; has three years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 337 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress; work either by the day or week; does all kind of family sewing; can help with dressmaking. Call or address No. 165 West 41st-st., near 9th-av., top floor, one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or waitress alone, in a private family; best of City references can be given from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 154 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FRA DRAVOLO. Characters by Miss Minnie A. Hauck, Mme. Natali Testa, Signors Lotti, Bellini, Lorini, Dubreuil and Weinlich.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
STILL WATER RUNS DEEP. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. W. McGee, Mr. B. Durand, Mr. T. Ward, Mr. E. Cashin, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostes, Messrs. Guffroy, Leduc, Duchesne, Bendick, Mlle. De Fetcourt, Mlle. Marguerite and Mlle. Mathilde.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Clara Jennings and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. U. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rizl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN; OR, THE GRECIAN ELOPEMENT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE WIZARD SKIFF, THE IRISHMAN'S HOME and MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES—THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
COLBY'S SECOND ANNUAL CONCERT. Assisted by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Signor Severini, W. J. Hill, Ferranti, Ranodili, Carl Rosa, A. H. Pease, G. W. Morgan.

NOS. 354 AND 356 BROADWAY.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR, from the attack on Fort Sumter to the final surrender. Explained by Miss Sallie S. Goodrich.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
READINGS FROM SCOTT AND DICKENS' WORKS. By Geo. Vandenhoff.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.
READINGS BY MRS. FANNY KEMBLE. "King Lear."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Senate assembled yesterday as usual for the further hearing of the impeachment charges. Mr. SUMNER offered an order relative to the final argument of the case, providing that such of the Managers and counsel as choose may print and file their arguments. Mr. CONNESS objected to the order, and under the rule it lies over for future consideration. The counsel for the President were called upon to proceed with the defence, when Mr. EVARTS announced the illness of Ex-Attorney-Gen. STANBERY, who was confined to his room by order of his physician, and asked an adjournment of the Court in consequence. No objection was made, and the Court adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

CONGRESS.

Upon the adjournment of the Court of Impeachment, the Senate resumed its legislative session. Mr. DAVIS gave notice that he should move an additional rule for practice in impeachment cases, providing that a two-thirds vote of the members of the Senate present shall be necessary to rule on questions of law or evidence against the party impeached. The Committee on Printing reported favorably the resolution to print 5,000 extra copies of the report of the impeachment trial. After some debate, the resolution was agreed to. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

The House assembled at noon, and after receiving several resolutions, reports and memorials, went into Committee of the Whole, and attended the impeachment trial. Returning soon afterward, an adjournment was agreed to.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from London gives particulars of the departure of the Prince and Princess of Wales on their Irish tour, and transmits an account of the great preparations being made to receive the royal visitors in Dublin.

Viscount CRANBOURNE, Earl of Salisbury, last year Secretary of State for India, under Lord DERBY, is dead.

Mr. MERRY'S *Parson*, the Marquis of Hastings' *Earl*, Sir J. HAWLEY'S *Blue Gown*, Count DE LAGRANGE'S *Montagnard* and Mr. H. SAVILLE'S *Blueskin* were the winners during the second day of the Newmarket races.

The *Journal des Débats*, in a peace editorial, says there is no reason to apprehend a war with Germany, as France has declined to enter into an alliance with England and Austria unless Prussia is included.

The Emperor of Russia has, it is understood, declined to interpose his good offices for the settlement of the Schleswig question.

GENERAL.

Sergt BATES, who undertook to carry the Stars and Stripes from Vicksburg to Washington without molestation arrived at Washington yesterday, having accomplished his journey alone and on foot, without money. He was received with cordiality all along his route, and *féted* in all the large towns and cities through which he passed. He was received yesterday by a large number of citizens and escorted to the White House, where he was congratulated by the President. From the portico of the Metropolitan Hotel he was introduced to the crowd by Mr. ELDRIDGE, member of Congress, who made a speech on the occasion, as did also Gen. MUNGEN. Sergt. BATES then proceeded to the Capitol for the purpose of displaying his flag from the dome. So much circumlocution was necessary to be gone through with, however, to obtain admission to the premises, the Sergeant became disgusted and proceeded to plant his flag on the Washington Monument instead.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania having requested Senator CAMERON to urge the transfer of Mr. STANTON from the War to the Treasury Department, in case of Mr. WADE'S accession to the Presidency, Mr. STANTON has written a letter to Mr. CAMERON begging him not to make any such request. He says that he will not take the Treasury Department upon any terms, and will only continue in the position of Secretary of War until his successor can be appointed and confirmed.

The sum involved in the failure of the Florence Mills and of GEORGE KELLOGG and LEBBEUS BISSELL, of Rockville, Conn., is understood to be very large. The parties are understood to have been affected by the failure of NELSON KINGSBURY, of Hartford, and to that their suspension is attributed. Mr. KINGSBURY'S liabilities are said to exceed $600,000. The wool firm of N. KINGSBURY & Co. was composed of NELSON KINGSBURY and EDWARD KELLOGG, son of GEORGE KELLOGG, of Rockville.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have named Friday, April 24, as a day of fasting and prayer in the Church, and have recommended its observance by the membership. It is the day on which the General Conference of the Church will open in Chicago.

On Saturday evening last, as JOHN KRAMER and WILLIAM SILBERBEISEN, each about 18 years of age, were together in a hotel in Allegheny, Penn., KRAMER pulled a pistol from his pocket to show it to his companion, when it went off suddenly, and the ball passed through the heart of SILBERBEISEN. KRAMER gave himself up to the authorities, but was discharged.

The resolutions adopted at a recent mass meeting of whites and blacks at Macon, Ga., were sent to Gen. MEADE, and in reply he expresses his approval of them, and says that all that is asked of the people of Georgia is to treat the colored people as citizens, according to them the rights and privileges secured under the law to all citizens.

On Monday afternoon as a clerk in Cincinnati was going to a bank to deposit $3,000, a man named GRAHAM assaulted him and tried to rob him of the money. The clerk was knocked down with a stone and severely bruised, when some citizens came to the rescue and secured the robber.

A dispatch from Nashville says that Gov. BROWNLOW is going to the Chicago Convention, although he was not appointed as one of the delegates. Report has it that he longs intensely for the nomination for Vice-President, even though the Radical State Convention failed to recommend him.

From the fact that the mail steamer just arrived at Lisbon from South America brings no war news, the great extent of triumph of the allies over the Paraguayans, as already reported, is generally doubted.

Notwithstanding the severe injury done to the fruit in the region around and west of St. Louis by the late frost, it is still believed there will be a fair crop.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* announces that MIGUEL LOPEZ, MAXIMILIAN'S betrayer, has been arrested and imprisoned for not complying with an order from the Government to leave Mexican territory.

Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, ordered guns to be fired yesterday at Madison, half-hourly throughout the day, in commemoration of the assassination of President LINCOLN.

All but one of the members of the medical faculty of the University of Michigan have resigned on account of the action of the Regents in establishing a chair of homeopathy.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, who was stricken with paralysis at Louisville on Thursday, was pronounced decidedly better by his physicians on Saturday.

Arrangements are being made at Gettysburg for a reunion of the officers of the Army of Potomac, which is to take place about the 1st of July.

Sixty-six divorce cases are to be heard at the session of the Supreme Judicial Court, which commences at Taunton, Mass., on Tuesday, April 21.

One gambling shop in Cheyenne contains sixteen faro and roulette banks and one keno bank. There are in the house, besides, six billiard tables.

The order in the case of JAY GOULD, one of the Erie Railroad directors, and HAMILTON HARRIS, to show cause why they should not be punished for misconduct in not coming to New-York and appearing before Judge BARRETT, in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday last, was returned yesterday, when affidavits were presented explaining their conduct, which were satisfactory to the Court so far as Mr. HARRIS was concerned, and as to Mr. GOULD the Court said it would take time to consider the matter further, and adjourned the case to Saturday morning next.

An interesting trial took place, yesterday, in the Supreme Court Circuit before Judge DAVIS and a jury. Mr. PHILIP J. MONROE brought an action against the Hudson River Railroad Company to recover $10,000 damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the negligent acts of the Company, while running a passenger train through the Sing Sing tunnel in September, 1861. The trial has been concluded and the jury are to bring in a sealed verdict at the opening of the Court this morning.

The examination to procure testimony in the suit of FISK, Jr., and the Erie Railway Company *vs.* The Attorney General *et al.*, for the motion in Cortlandtville, was commenced yesterday before A. H. REDFIELD, referee, but the merits of the suit were not reached at the hour of adjournment. The examination will be resumed at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The examination into the charge of contempt against J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, one of the Erie Railway Company's directors, was continued yesterday, before JOHN B. HASKIN, referee, and interesting revelations were made as to the issuing of the $10,000,000 worth of stock. The examination will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Charter elections in the Cities of Hudson County, N. J., took place yesterday. In Jersey City, Hoboken and Hudson City the Democrats elected their candidates for Mayor, and for the most part their candidates for the minor offices.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolution to widen Laurens-street and extend it through Washington-square to Fifth-avenue. A number of resolutions to pave various streets with Nicolson and McDonegal pavements were adopted.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, seven prisoners were arraigned upon various charges. Two were acquitted and discharged, and the others were convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary, or State Prison, for different terms.

Owing to the illness of Judge BARNARD, (announced from the Bench,) no causes were argued in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, except such as counsel on both sides would consent to present before two Judges.

The Typographical Society last evening dispatched a committee to Albany to present a protest against the introduction of the art of printing or stereotyping in the State Prisons.

Five decrees of divorce were granted by the Supreme Court of this district yesterday.

Cotton was less active, yet quoted firm yesterday. Flour and Wheat were dearer and in good request. Corn closed lower, on a less active market. Provisions were less freely dealt in; Pork and Lard were cheaper. Groceries were in less request. Freights were tamer, and rates easier.

The "No-Popery" Cry in England.

It is a sort of "No-Popery" cry that Mr. DISRAELI is trying to get up in England for the salvation of the Tory party. The attempt to disestablish the Irish Church, though not the best possible ground for the cry, is yet the best thing that offers itself. It at least gives room for "Protestantism in danger," and it is but a short step from this to "No Popery."

The "No Popery" cry is very powerful in England—stirring the livers of true Britons. It is related to loyalty, freedom, the British Constitution, and all that Englishmen hold dear. It conjures up associations of GUY FAWKES, Popish intrigues, *Fox's Book of Martyrs*, and the hated Tyrant of the Seven Hills himself. Reform may be well enough, and Irish grievances bad enough, but we must have "No Popery."

Mr. DISRAELI has shown himself willing to play on this feeling. He has thus far only proclaimed the Protestant Church and religious liberty, and the Queen's throne to be in danger. But his followers, and the organs of the party, come out fiercely and directly in the "No Popery" line, and draw the most painful pictures of things as they will be, when the Popish despotism, if not the Pope himself, shall be enthroned in England.

It is doubtful, however, whether the "No Popery" cry will prove of much effect in the present crisis of affairs. It is doubtful whether it will help the Tory Party, or the Irish Church, or the DISRAELI Ministry. It will not frighten such men as GLADSTONE or JOHN BRIGHT; and their more intelligent followers in the Liberal Party will not be frightened by it. The English dissenters of all denominations, who are opposed to the principle of a State Church, and are glad of the opportunity of attacking it in Ireland, are a far greater power in politics and the State than they ever were at any former time; and their strength, which has been vastly increased by the extension of the franchise provided for in the Reform Bill, will make itself felt in the next Parliament upon this as upon other questions. With such powerful elements of antagonism to the Irish Establishment, aided by the mighty influence of the Liberal press, we doubt whether the "No Popery" cry will be of much avail.

Mr. DISRAELI, in his extremity a few weeks ago, raised the cry that the *throne* was in danger. But it did not help him in the least, for no one believed it. His new attempt to raise the cry that Protestantism is in danger is as palpable and useless a piece of demagoguism as the other.

Mr. Chase and the Republican Party.

The *Independent*, which was one of the earliest and has been one of the most consistent advocates of Mr. CHASE for the Presidency, now "recalls its nomination" for reasons that are somewhat remarkable. We quote the more essential part of its statement:

"Without crediting the fables of the scandal-mongers who say that Mr. CHASE has abandoned the party of which he was lately the chief ornament, and has practically joined the Democracy, we are nevertheless constrained to say that the Republican Party can no longer with propriety look to Mr. CHASE to be one of its leaders, and least of all to be its chief. A short time ago, we thought that the greatest gift which this journal could offer to the coming Chicago Convention was Mr. CHASE'S illustrious name. We now have reason to believe that Mr. CHASE would not accept the Republican nomination, even if it were tendered. We have equal reason to believe, also, that he would accept the Democratic nomination, if it could be tendered on a platform not inconsistent with his well-known views of negro suffrage. No one who knows the man will expect him ever to change, modify or compromise his life-long and ineradicable convictions in favor of liberty, justice and political equality. Solemnly and earnestly he holds now, as he has held always, to the civil and political rights of all American citizens, without distinction of color and (let us add, also,) without distinction of sex. Nor have we any doubt that he will remain, in his own judgment, sacredly true to those great and high convictions during the rest of his life. But, as the fact is now evident that Mr. CHASE no longer links his political future with the Republican Party, we feel that in the conduct of a journal which has long been conspicuously known as one of his unvarying supporters, we have no right any longer to solicit the Republican Party to unfurl at their head the banner of his name."

Most excellent reasons, if true. If Mr. CHASE "no longer links his political future with the Republican Party," it is certain that the Republican Party cannot make Mr. CHASE its candidate. That the Democratic Party will accept him subject to the condition named, is more than improbable. Its purpose to oppose negro enfranchisement on a basis of equality has been too clearly manifested to be in doubt; and not for the sake of Mr. CHASE or any other man is it likely to be abandoned. Assuming, therefore, that the *Independent* speaks of its knowledge when it announces Mr. CHASE'S separation from the dominant party, and assuming further that under no conceivable circumstances will the Democrats comply with Mr. CHASE'S proviso, or on any terms make him their candidate, we may congratulate the Chief Justice on his victory over aims and purposes which are utterly at variance with judicial usefulness. Since he may not be President, let us hope that his ambition will be content with functions which his great talents are well fitted to adorn, and that in the Supreme Court he will find opportunities for a distinction which partisan subserviency never could secure.

Apart from Mr. CHASE'S future, the *Independent*, or some other journal equally well informed as to his position, will confer a benefit upon the community by stating explicitly why "he would not accept the Republican nomination, even if it were tendered." The *Evening Post* remarks truly, "that a party has need to be rich in statesmen which can afford to drum out a man like the Chief Justice;" and we are curious to know whether he is "drummed out," or whether, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he has deliberately severed his aspirations from those of the Republican organization. The drumming out process we can understand without much help. It is only necessary to turn to the record of the impeachment trial to trace evidence of the angry feeling excited by the recurring desire of the Chief Justice to conduct the proceedings with something like judicial fairness rather than the one-sidedness of the partisan. Even before the trial began, there were signs of a lurking suspicion that the Judge was not quite up to the prevailing standard of unscrupulousness, and these signs have since grown into tangible demonstrations. That the party can ill spare his intellect and character, matters little to politicians cast in Mr. STEVENS' mould. They neither count cost nor consequences: it is enough that their imperious will be recognized as law.

But the article of the *Independent* conveys the idea that Mr. CHASE has deliberately, and as the result of conviction, withdrawn from the Republican organization. No man supposes that he has thrown overboard what have hitherto been its distinctive principles, or that his convictions as to its policy during the war have undergone any change. The *Independent* carefully explains that on this point he is unchanged. This explanation, however, only strengthens the desire to learn more in reference to the causes that have produced his altered position. If he refuses longer to be a prophet in the Republican Israel—his principles meanwhile remaining unchanged—to what shall we ascribe his refusal? Does he arraign the party for faithlessness or folly? Does he object to the spirit which has for some time controlled its councils, the lack of statesmanship and conscience which is apparent in its policy, or the want of regard for constitutional restraints and authority which is illustrated in the purpose to subject the President and Supreme Court to the arbitrary rule of Congress? These are inquiries we should be glad to have answered, in the interest of truth not less than in the interest of the Republican Party. The journals which have claimed exclusive care of Mr. CHASE as a candidate for the Presidency cannot decently withhold some explicit statement on the subject. Who is at fault? Mr. CHASE, whom none "who knows the man will expect ever to change, modify or compromise his life-long and ineradicable convictions in favor of liberty, justice and political equality?" Or the party who loses such a standard-bearer?

The South and the Presidential Election.

Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, who is now in Washington, communicates to his journal, the Mobile *Advertiser*, the result of a "close study" of the Radical tactics touching the position of the Southern States in the coming election for the Presidency. Though referring primarily to Alabama, his remarks obviously apply with equal force to other States similarly situated:

"On the 1st of May, the bill provides that the scallawag officers, not elected under the defeated Constitution, are to take possession of their offices, with that Constitution as the fundamental basis of a Provisional Government. Then the new Governor is to convene the Legislature; that body is to submit the Constitution anew to the so-called people, and if adopted it is to go back to Congress, which reserves the right of admitting the State or rejecting it, as Congress may at the time please. Now, all this machinery is to be put in motion and its work perfected before the adjournment of Congress. The nomination at Chicago in May will disperse the Congress, for the members will want to go home to take the field to look after their own seats, and to take part in the Presidential canvass. Once adjourned, Congress will not meet again until December, the month after the election of President. So it seems to me the purpose is clear to lay up the State in ordinary and refuse her admission to the Union, in order to keep her vote out of the Electoral College, which they fear would be otherwise cast for the Democratic candidate."

That part of the calculation which assumes that little or no business will be transacted after the nomination shall have been made at Chicago is scarcely likely to be verified. Whatever might be the case in ordinary circumstances, it is probable, this year, that Congress will remain in session long after Gen. GRANT shall have been formally put upon the track. If Mr. JOHNSON be removed, a host of matters will need attention; and if he be not removed, we may be sure that the Congressional majority will not think of separating. It is possible, therefore, despite Mr. FORSYTH'S speculations to the contrary, that Congress may yet find time to do all that is needful to secure the admission of States before November.

Instead of regretting the delay which Mr. FORSYTH seems to deprecate, we should hail it as a sign of moderation and fairness on the part of Congress, and as an incident for which Alabama and the rest of the South ought to be thankful. The danger to be apprehended has been, precipitate action to secure the Southern votes for the Republican candidate. We have feared, not that the admission of Alabama would be intentionally postponed, but that it would be recklessly hurried, regardless of the obstacles arising out of the failure of the Constitution. The amendatory bill which has passed the House tends to correct these anticipations, and to excite the hope that the terms prescribed by the existing law will be respected, and that no attempt will be made to force matters unduly. So we interpret the prospect, and so we shall be glad to find it. For unless the South can reënter the Union in strict conformity with the law, and after all its requirements in respect of reconstruction shall have been fulfilled, it is infinitely better that delay occur, though at the cost of disfranchisement in November. The prime want now is thorough, well-considered—not hasty and unfinished—work.

The explanation assigned by Mr. FORSYTH has a ludicrous aspect, in view of the standing objections to reconstruction. At other times we are told that the Southern whites are politically helpless—that the penalties laid down by the Conventions, render the negroes and their allies all-powerful. Now, it is suggested that, in spite of difficulties, Alabama and, of course, other Southern States, would vote for the Democratic candidate if admitted under the law. If Mr. FORSYTH'S suggestion is correct—if it is in the power of the Alabama Democrats, under the new Constitution, to carry the State for the Democratic candidate—clearly they have power also to control the question of ratifying or rejecting the new Constitution, and of electing officers to be chosen under it. On this hypothesis they are not the oppressed people for whom sympathy should be perpetually invoked. A State which, as Mr. FORSYTH says, would vote for the Democratic candidate, has slight claims to commiseration on account of hardships inflicted by the Convention. The strength he represents as still retained is sufficient for the purpose of self-protection as against the new Constitution, negro suffrage or anything else. Why do not Mr. FORSYTH and his friends promote its exercise rather than watch with folded hands the progress of a reconstruction which they pronounce iniquitous?

Good Manners in Journalism.

The *Tribune* headed a leading editorial a day or two ago, "Governor Seymour as a Liar," and proceeded to vindicate the epithet by showing that, in a political speech in Connecticut, Gov. SEYMOUR had largely overstated the annual expenses of the Government. The *World* came to the Governor's defence, and tried to show that the statements he had made were substantially correct; whereupon the *Tribune* replies statistically, and then adds that the editor of the *World* is a Liar, as well as the Governor. And in yesterday's issue the *Tribune* undertakes to vindicate not only the truth of its statement, but the gentlemanly character and perfect propriety of its language,—"taking issue," as it says, with the code that assumes that it is "rude and ungentlemanly" to call a man a liar, and insisting that "it is only the liar who proves himself to be no gentleman."

We do not propose to discuss the morality of lying, or the manners of men guilty of it. But as the Editor of the *Tribune* is to preside at the dinner to be given to Mr. DICKENS on behalf of the Press of the United States, and thus becomes in a certain sense a representative of American newspapers, we deem it worth while to dissent from his theory of journalistic manners. We do not think it either "gentlemanly" or proper for a newspaper to call Gov. SEYMOUR or any other man a "liar," because we do not think the use of such epithets proper anywhere. Mr. GREELEY would not use them in conversation. He would not use them in personal intercourse, nor would he invite a man who did use them to social relations with himself or his family.

The fact that language of this sort is used only by the coarsest, lowest and most ignorant people, is a sufficient reason why it should not be used by newspapers. If Mr. GREELEY will go into the grog-shops of the Five Points, he will hear it on every side of him. If he goes into the houses of the respectable, virtuous and cultivated, he will not hear it at all. This fact alone is entitled to a good deal of weight as to the propriety of its use in the columns of respectable newspapers. Mr. GREELEY would scarcely care to imitate, from choice and as a matter of taste, the language of low sailors in Cherry-street, rather than the language of civilized people in respectable quarters of the town. He would not do it in personal intercourse,—why should he do it in the columns of the *Tribune*? He has the same excuse for it in the one case as in the other. The language itself is stronger; it is more direct; it corresponds more accurately, perhaps, with the feeling of the moment, and only expresses the truth;—why then, says Mr. GREELEY, should it not be used? Simply because it is indecent. It shocks the taste—the sense of propriety, of every man. It is coarse, brutal—and it is used only by coarse and brutal people; and the reason why they use it is, because it corresponds with the coarseness and brutality of their natures.

Mr. GREELEY has probably chanced, at some time of his life, to be present at a sharp personal dispute between very low, coarse ruffians—or between degraded, voluble and enraged women—whose main object at the moment was to express their opinions of each other—to give each other "a piece of their minds." He has had on such occasions a chance to see his theories as to the use of language put into practice. The epithets, which he thinks so just and proper, were fully appreciated and vigorously used—and were doubtless reënforced by the use of various adjectives and other expletives, all falling strictly in the line of the *Tribune's* argument, and adding decided weight to the naked, unadorned epithets themselves. As a matter of personal taste we do not believe Mr. GREELEY enjoys hearing men calling each other liars, or d—d liars, or any of the other epithets, more or less ornamented with theological adjectives, which come so easily into use at such encounters, and which, upon careful inquiry, may prove to be literally just and true. Why, then, does he put them into his newspaper? And why, on his theory of epithets, does he not "go the whole figure," and use them "mixed" as well as "straight?" Why not head his editorial "*Gov. Seymour as a d—d liar*," or make it even stronger than this, if he thinks the case deserves it? He would find it just as easy to vindicate the one, on the score of taste, as the other.

We do not deny that there is a certain public appetite which relishes this style of discussion. But there is also a public appetite for a still lower and a still coarser style. There are people who relish obscenity and profanity,—just as there are people who enjoy prize-fights, or dog-fights, or cock-fights, or any other low and brutalizing exhibition. But it is not always proper or decent to pander to such tastes, and the number of American newspapers which adopt it as their standard of manners and propriety, is much less than it once was.

We see no reason why the language of a newspaper should be very different from the language of decent society,—from the language used by gentlemen in their daily intercourse. Mr. GREELEY, if he were conversing with Gov. SEYMOUR on the expenses of the Government, would not call him a "liar," even if the Governor should put them higher than he did himself. He would scarcely style his neighbor at table a "villain," even if he ate mustard with his beef, while he himself did not. He would not feel called upon to say, in every society, everything that he thought true about everybody present; nor would he quite relish the frankness and candor of every one who should apply to him, in straightforward and unmistakable English, every epithet which he might think he deserved. Why should he assert, or act upon, a different theory of manners and decorum in the editorial conduct of a newspaper?

MINOR TOPICS.

The zealous impeachment papers all through the country are very busy assuring the public that Judge CURTIS' argument, in opening the President's defence, though prodigiously able, learned and impressive as a legal argument, was so dry, tiresome, and lacking in fervid enthusiasm, that it made no impression "either on the Senate or the galleries,"—and that not a single vote was changed by it. No rule has been adopted as yet permitting "the galleries" to vote on the question of the President's guilt, and for effect upon the Senate it seems the President has selected the wrong style of counsel. Why did n't he get our Mr. SPENCER? *He* would have produced an effect. Is it yet too late?

The *Tribune*, the other day, in speaking of the official corruption at Albany, mentioned that "a Senator is currently reported to have sold his vote and influence first to one side for $15,000, then to the other for $20,000, insisting that he must have $1,000 extra for his soul." Commenting upon this, the Albany *Evening Journal* says that if the editor is in possession of facts to warrant this statement, and will present them to the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, they "will receive due examination." Will the *Journal* be good enough to explain how they can receive any examination at all, so long as the law threatens the only person likely to *know* the facts with the State Prison if he dares to reveal them?

Judge WOODWARD'S bill directing that every bill passed by Congress over the President's veto be submitted to the Supreme Court, which shall decide whether it is constitutional or not, finds little support in Congress or out of it. The veto power, even in its present qualified form, is not very cordially sustained; and a proposition to give an absolute veto to a court whose Judges hold office for life, is still more objectionable. There is no chance of its passage, nor of its obtaining any hold on public favor.

One of the Democratic newspapers which zealously supported the proposition to make Chief Justice CHASE the party candidate for the Presidency, now abandons him on the ground that he is lacking in "brilliant audacity." The party, one would think, might have supplied that defect; the proposition itself had "audacity" enough to carry them through the whole campaign. But if CHASE don't answer their requirements in this respect, why don't they take WADE or BUTLER?

Col. HAYNE, declines the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General of South Carolina, because, as he says first, he couldn't be elected and next he couldn't be induced to serve if he was elected. No decent white man, he thinks, can possibly be elected to any State office whatever under the proposed Constitution. He takes occasion also to condemn the resolution concerning suffrage, which was adopted by the Convention. He evidently believes in the doctrine of inactivity for the present at all events.

A telegram to the New-England Press states that "the vanity of three or four of the Managers of the Impeachment is greater than their patriotism." As they are all known to be modest, self-distrusting and retiring gentlemen, this must be regarded as a very severe impeachment of their patriotism. Gen. BUTLER, we understand, feels especially injured by this aspersion. He has had a severe struggle with his personal modesty from the very beginning; at last advices, however, the odds were rather in his favor.

The Albany *Argus* says it has no faith in investigating committees until "some high delinquent shall be caught in the act of corruption with the stains on his fingers." Let the *Argus* use its influence and power with its party to secure a change in the law of evidence, and its "high delinquents" can be caught by the dozen—stained from head to foot with the marks of their guilt. So long as any party or any press persists in blocking up the way against all proof of official corruption, all their pretensions of hostility to it are mere shams. And thus far they all agree in doing it.

A very curious letter from S. F. WALDRO, of Chicago, appears in the Southern papers on the contest between the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Church. He takes the ground that all Government is based on the religious ideas of those who carry it on, and that the Northern Methodists have acquired by conquest the right to control the religion of the South. He holds that it is just as wrong to allow the Southern Methodists to meet and worship at all, as it would be to allow LEE and JOHNSTON to call together and drill their armies again. He thinks they will soon be prohibited from doing so. The religion of the North is bound to rule this continent, and it proposes to "make a proper application of our Bible to all the Southern States and people." A subjugated people, he says, "have no more right to apply their own peculiar moral ideas than to use their physical implements of war." We can hardly believe the letter genuine. Yet it is going the rounds of the Southern Press. It originally appeared in the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Free Press*.

The House project to print 40,000 copies of Gen. BUTLER'S impeachment opening, has so long hung fire, that perhaps it will either be dropped, or else shorn of its swelling figures. Mr. ELDRIDGE'S demand that Justice CURTIS' speech on the other side should also be printed to the extent of 40,000 copies, gave members a chance to consider whether the object in circulating Manager BUTLER'S argument is to furnish a campaign document to the people, or the account of a State trial. But the main objection to such propositions applies equally to both arguments, and to all the numerous Congressional devices for publishing private or partisan documents under guise of the public welfare and information. Millions of copies of both speeches have already been printed and spread broadcast through the country through the news agencies. Every city and town has been fully supplied with them by the daily Press, and there is not a man in the United States, probably, whom Congress can reach, who has not already been able to read Gen. BUTLER'S speech if he liked. Accordingly, to print 40,000 copies of it is to throw them away, unless, as we said, they can be used in some way as campaign documents. Beside, when the trial is over, undoubtedly the speech will be reprinted by Congress, with the entire proceedings.

The modesty and practical good sense of that North Carolina colored man who declined a nomination to Congress, (which, in his district, all parties conceded to be equivalent to an election,) has not commended itself, apparently, to all his brethren, since one C. M. NORTON, colored, has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the First District of Virginia. We think the North Carolina freedman's course was much the more sensible, as well as self-sacrificing. He did not propose to confuse, much less to hazard, the general question involving the political privileges to be extended to his race by any personal feeling which might at this juncture be excited by the instant presence in Congress of freed blacks representing the white race who have hitherto solely appeared there.

Our Boston correspondent reports a scheme to procure a public park for that city. But what has become of The Common? For years we have been instructed that this open plot was the *ne plus ultra* of public parks—so convenient in size, so handy in location, so well shaded, graveled, clipped. But now complaints are made that it is too "small," and *too* much of a "common." This new view comes unquestionably from the Roxbury annexation. The reason why the good people at the Hub thought nothing could be better than the Common was because nothing else could be had. But now they can get "800 acres" on the further limits of Roxbury, and accordingly want it. It is a very good idea, but what will become now of the old eloquence regarding the Common? and what will become of the favorite comments on Central Park, which Boston people pronounce "all very well when you get to it—but really so far out that it isn't like the Common."

The House of Lords debate respecting the English subjects imprisoned by LOPEZ in the Paraguayan camp is a very significant one, since we find Lord MALMESBURY coolly remarking that England "did not propose to interfere in the quarrels of the South American Republics" and that *therefore*, "all the Government could do for these English subjects was to watch over their interests as far as lay in their power," and to obtain their release as soon as they could. What tender care! In other words, the Government proposes to abandon these prisoners to LOPEZ without so much as a protest. We do not say this is not the wisest plan; but it is a departure from the old British theory. The truth is that the Abyssinian expedition has pronounced the verdict upon the La Plata captives. The Government is acting the part of the burnt child that dreads the fire. If this were doubtful, Lord GREY'S remarks make it clear, as he condemned the general principle "that the country was bound to go to war to rescue English subjects who had voluntarily put themselves in peril." The case of the Abyssinian prisoners was stronger, but in degree rather than in kind. We are not sure that Lord GREY'S view was unsound; and something very much like it was uttered by Mr. ADAMS in reference to captured Fenians claiming the protection of their American citizenship.

Soldiers' Claim Agents—Note from Mr. Luckey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 9th inst., headed "Soldiers' Claim Agents," in which you state that checks for certain parties were sent to me a long time since, but that the parties had not yet received their money, inferring that I had retained the same. The person who furnished you the article must have known better, or was wickedly ignorant. The checks referred to, when received by me, were immediately handed over to parties claiming them on powers of attorney, duly executed by the claimants, properly witnessed and acknowledged; and in no case for the five years I have been in the claim business has a claimant had to wait one hour for his money, after the same has been received by me. This the person who wrote the article knew, or could have known had he asked. Perhaps I may as well state that before I delivered a check to any party claiming the same by power of attorney I sent the power of attorney to the Paymaster-General at Washington, and asked his advice on the subject, to which he replied in substance that he had no control over the check after it was sent to the attorney filing the claim for the same. You also state that WILMOT & Co. had transfered their business to me, and that I had transfered it to L. B. BROWN & Co., both of which statements are false. I would further state that owing to the great number of complaints having been made, by advice of the Pay Department at Washington, I some time since declined to deliver any more checks to persons claiming them under power of attorney.

I would further state, that in no case have I ever used the money collected for claimants, but have always kept the money or checks deposited, subject to their order. This indiscriminate abuse of claim-agents may be very popular with some people, but it has done and is doing claimants a very great injury, as it prevents men who mean to act honorably from receiving and forwarding any soldiers' claims, and thus they are obliged to employ any person who will act for them.

For more than a year last past, I have refused to receive and forward any more applications, and shall be most happy when I get out of the business. You make another statement I do not understand,—you say that in the last three months Gen. F. A. MERRITT, and his assistant, Capt. HORACE F. CURTIS, have filed and collected 4,000 claims; now the Department claims to pay these claims in rotation as they are filed, and all my claims have been on file over one year and are not yet paid. Will you please explain this. By giving this the same publicity you did the false charges, you will oblige, yours, &c.,

J. N. LUCKEY.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1868.

The statements in our article to which Mr. LUCKEY takes exception were mere transcripts from affidavits and other documents on file at the office of Gen. F. A. MERRITT, the Quartermaster-General of the State. We give place as a matter of simple justice, to his denial of their truth; but the records are against him. He must refute *them*, if he seeks to be relieved from the censure which the charges involve.

Mr. LUCKEY thinks our article calculated to injure the soldiers, by deterring claim agents from collecting their claims. Fortunately, responsible State officers stand ready to discharge this duty—without charging a commission, and, as experience shows, with far less risk of loss or delay to the soldiers, in the receipt of their money than, according to Mr. LUCKEY'S own statement, they incur by intrusting their claims to professional agents. Gen. MERRITT has collected and paid over the money on over 4,000 claims within three months.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Fra Diavolo" will be given here to-night by the artists' combination. The principal parts are sustained by Miss MINN

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Statistics of Suicide—Land in Paris—The Cost of Improvements—Works of Art for America—Artistic Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 27, 1868.

Paris has reached the rather alarming figure of two suicides a day. This at least was the figure of last year. Curious to relate, the most suicides take place in the beautiful month of April, when nature is awakening from her long Winter sleep, when the leaves and the flowers fill the air with their loveliness, and the warm sun invites one to the field and the forest. Is it the exhaustion of resources that follows the hard Winter, or the melancholy produced by a state of nature opposed to the condition of mind in which people find themselves? True it is that in the month when Winter closes up again, when the leaves have fallen and the wind whistles cold and chilly, in the month of November, there are the fewest suicides of all the year. There must be something more than a question of material want to explain this apparent anomaly. When nature is rude and violent, the instincts of self-preservation are vigorously aroused, even in the most apathetic or most melancholy individual; on the contrary, when Spring arrives and the tension is taken off, when the nervous system relaxes under the influence of the warm sun, the natural melancholy of a mind already morbid grows worse, and it revolts and flies from joys it cannot share in.

Quite as singular also is the fact that at Paris *ten times* more men than women commit suicide. Has romance quitted the feebler sex and taken refuge in the stronger? Or does the ughness and greater isolation of the homelier sex throw him more into hypochondria and the moral endemic of suicide? Look at the figures and see how much they are unlike what one might suppose.

Thus, of the 700 suicides last year, there were 418 (much more than half) unmarried men, only 79 married men, 22 widowers and 70 whose civil state could not be ascertained. Of single women there were but 39, (39 against 418!) of married women 38, of widows 24, and of women whose civil state was not ascertained 3. Of boys under 16, 4; of girls under 16, 3. Finally, there were 215 unsuccessful attempts at suicide, in which the same astonishing proportions prevail as regards the sexes and social state, the unmarried men in this category numbering 107!

I should add, to show the exact difference in the influence of Spring and Fall on the tendency to suicide, that there were 92 suicides in April and 38 in November.

It is interesting also to look at the number of accidents causing deaths or wounds in a year in a city of 1,900,000 inhabitants. Thus in Paris last year we had 3,843 accidents, of which 790 resulted in death. The accidents by carriages numbered 1,488, and cost the life of 108 persons —79 men, 15 women, and 14 children. The accidents from other causes were 2,355, of which 682 resulted in death—502 men, 77 women, and 103 children. The number of wounded was 1,672, of which 1,350 were men, 171 women, and 152 children.

Thus we had about as many suicides as deaths by other causes, the total for both being, in round numbers, 1,500, or about 4 deaths a day. Is this a large or a small per centageon a population of 1,900,000?

LAND IN PARIS.

The comparative value of ground in different countries and different localities is always a subject of interest. In a general way, "feet front" on Oxford-street or the Strand in London, will sell for twice as much as in Broadway or on the Boulevards. The most valuable corner lot in Paris has just been confiscated to the ogre, "public utility;" the costliest block of buildings in the whole city has been given over to the hands of the demolishers, to make way for new streets, and we are thus let into the secret of what a jury of honest citizens considers the value of this most valuable of Paris property.

The figures I am going to give you are astounding. M. DIDIER, Deputy in the Corps Legislatif, who was put into a madhouse the other day on account of this business, was awarded by the jury the sum of 2,300,000 francs, say $450,000 in gold, for the corner house and lot on the Rue de la Paix and the Boulevard occupied by TAHAN, vender of bronzes and small objects of art. The lot is of an irregular form, because the Rue de la Paix enters the Boulevard at an obtuse angle; but it may be said to be 25 feet in width and 75 feet in length. It is admitted to be the most valuable lot in Paris, and the honest tax-payers when they walk over it hereafter in the course of the new street, will feel as if they were walking on pearls and diamonds. But this is not all; the occupants of the house were paid large sums for the derangement of moving, the breaking up of their leases, and the loss accruing from a change of location. M. TAHAN, who had only three years' longer lease, got an indemnity of 190,000 francs, ($38,000;) another shop in the same house got the same amount, and the people on the upper floors got smaller sums, say a total for the whole house of $100,000; making the total cost of this house and small piece of ground, $550,000 in gold.

The house on the corner opposite TAHAN's, called the Dover Hotel, which also disappears in order to regularize the new square, an old house like DIDIER's, and occupying still less ground, got an indemnity for the house and lot alone of 1,350,000 francs, while three merchants in the house got indemnities, respectively, of 300,000 francs, (a travelers' outfitting store;) 120,000 francs, (an umbrella-shop;) and 60,000 francs, (a cigar-shop.) So that this corner, which is less valuable than the other, cost the Government a total of more than $400,000.

Some of the other houses in the neighborhood of TAHAN's corner were awarded indemnities larger than the Hotel Dover house, for the reason that it is considered the best side for business. For example, No. 26 Rue de la Paix, a large and tolerably good house, obtained an indemnity of $390.000, while the different merchants in the house obtained the following exorbitant sums: MAQUET, stationer, $60,000 for six years' lease; a jeweler, $60,000 for nine years' lease; a retail cutlery-store, $25,000; a dentist, $18,000; a tailor, $16,000, and so on, till a total bill for the house and leases was made up of about $600,000 in gold!

The young and prosperous American banking-house of BOWLES, DREXEL & Co. was turned out of No. 24 Rue de la Paix, and took refuge at No. 12 of the same street, where they obtain a better arrangement of rooms on three floors of large wing buildings in the court. The municipality paid them 275,000 francs' indemnity.

The famous candy-shop of BOISSIER, next door to TAHAN, on the Boulevard, occupying a front of eighteen feet and a depth of thirty, obtained an indemnity for being disturbed of 500,000 francs, or $100,000 in gold! The secret of this large indemnity for the lease of so small a store is that BOISSIER's is the best *bons-bons* shop in Paris, and that each new occupant retires with a fortune at the end of ten years. The present owner demanded an indemnity of 1,830,000 francs, and is quite dissatisfied with the 500,000 awarded. In the same house a well-established store for infants' wear obtained an indemnity of 350,000 francs, and the total cost of the house, ground and lease indemnities was over $600,000.

In fine—and here is a figure to open the eyes of all legislators who contemplate confiscating their neighbors' goods to "public utility"—the total of sums awarded for the right of way through this first block from the Rue de la Paix to the Rue Louis le Grand, comprising a width of about 500 feet and a length of about 600 feet, was 60,000,000 francs, or $12,000,000 in gold! So that it will cost to build the two streets which commence here together and run, one to the Louvre and the other to the Bastille, as much money as is required to run the Government of the United States one year! These two streets, or at least the one running from the Grand Opera to the Louvre, will be the finest in Paris, and will contain the best and dearest stores. The Government will get back a good deal of the expense in the bits of ground it has seized and will re-sell, and in the increased taxes on the fine houses and fine stores to be built. It also makes considerable money out of the material of the old houses, for the stones serve perfectly for rebuilding.

The question is often asked, what is the annual income of a house at Paris? The announced rent on hand-bills for the sale of houses, the figures shown on official documents and various other sources, enable the statistician to arrive at a very correct estimate. For example, the number of houses sold annually is only about from five to six hundred, at a value of from sixteen to twenty millions of dollars. Of two hundred of these houses sold last year, on which positive information has been obtained, the following is the revenue to the proprietors from rents: 4 brought less than 5 per cent.; 17 from 5 to 5½ per cent.; 37 from 6 to 6½ per cent.; 52 from 7 to 7½ per cent.; 30 from 8 to 8½ per cent., and 40 brought more than 8½ per cent.

So that the general average may be fixed at about 7 per cent.—8 per cent. in the rich quarters and 6 in the poor.

ARTISTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. FITCH, of Darien, Conn., who has been abroad for some time collecting works of art for his "Home" for the orphans of soldiers killed in war, has been very successful lately, and will soon be able to send home a large addition to the works already sent. He is establishing, it appears, an extensive art gallery, which is to be open for a trifle to visitors and copyists, the proceeds to aid in the support of the "Home," and he is now endeavoring to obtain at least one characteristic work from each of the masters of the present French school. Some of these works will be presented to the "Home" by friends to the enterprise, but most of them Mr. FITCH buys himself. From present indications there will be no such collection of art in the United States.

It will not be long before the pictures of Couture, Vernet, Delacroix, Delaroche, Ingres, Decamp, Rosa Bonheur, Isabey, Meissonnier, Troyon, and a few others, will sell for fabulous prices, and now is the time to get them.

The number of students of art from the United States has never been so great at Paris as at present, and never before has so many *ateliers* of first-class artists been thrown open to instruction. The present schools of drawing are unequaled by those of any other city. We are especially delighted to see a large number of young American ladies in these schools, for the reason that the useful and interesting accomplishment of drawing is too much neglected in American schools.

The annual art exhibition of this year is going to be large and especially interesting. Many of the leading artists are going to contribute characteristic works. We are to have for example a Courbet, in his original realist style—and we are to see at last a considerable number of grand conceptions, which fell short of the great Exhibition, because the artists had badly calculated their time, or were afraid to affront the ordeal. MALAKOFF.

GEORGIA.

The Withdrawal of Judge Irwin and the Nomination of Gen. John B. Gordon—Gen. Meade's Order No. 51.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, April 7, 1868.

It being understood that Gen. MEADE had pronounced the opinion that Judge IRWIN, if elected by the people, is ineligible under the Reconstruction acts for the office of Governor of Georgia, the Judge has withdrawn from the contest. It appears that some time before the war he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court for his District, and consequently took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. During the war, though an avowed Unionist, and opposed to secession at all times, he discharged the ministerial duties on one or two occasions of Confederate District-Attorney during the illness of Mr. NICHOL, the incumbent of that office, and therefore, under a strict construction of the acts of Congress he is pronounced ineligible to office.

As soon as it was known that Mr. IRWIN had retired, a meeting was held here at which Mr. E. G. COLEANISS, the chairman of the Macon Committee, presided, and Gen. JOHN B. GORDON was nominated as the Conservative candidate to oppose Mr. BULLOCK for Governor. GORDON is clearly eligible, at least so Gen. MEADE has stated. He never held any office prior to the war, never took any official oath to support the United States Constitution, has, I believe, received the President's pardon for his participation in the rebellion, and is, so far as the law is concerned, free from all disabilities as to registering, voting and holding office. In many respects he has the advantage over Judge IRWIN. He is young, talented, of remarkably attractive appearance and manner, and calculated to arouse much more enthusiasm among his supporters than any other man in Georgia who, like himself, is new to political life. In purity of character, unblemished honor and undoubted integrity he is the equal of Judge IRWIN, and, while he has not the experience or the legal ability of the Judge, his prudence, good sense and honesty of purpose will fully make up for the deficiency.

It cannot be denied or doubted that the change of front at this advanced stage of the conflict, when there remain but fourteen days to the day of election, considerably diminish the chances of Conservative success. The canvass for IRWIN was in full progress, and promised favorably. Numbers of voters, assured of IRWIN's conservatism and well known Union feelings, resolved to support him as "a safe man," who may not be as willing to sustain GORDON, whose army record is the basis of his fame. On the other hand, numbers who did not care whether IRWIN was elected or not, who would prefer him to BULLOCK, but took no active interest in the election, will vote and work for GORDON, and the young men who are about to cast their first vote at the ensuing election, will flock to the polls and cast their ballots for JOHN B. GORDON with pride and affection for their candidate, for his popularity among the young men is unbounded.

It will be said, of course, that he is the representative and embodiment of the rebel element, and that the very enthusiasm which his candidacy awakens is the best evidence of the fact. This, however, is not strictly true. GORDON was a distinguished soldier, and, as I have already said, his army service is the chief basis of his fame. But his great personal popularity is not attributable to his military distinction, but to the endearing qualities which he manifested in his intercourse with the men of his command, his care for their comforts and welfare, his genial manners, and his unvarying kindliness of disposition. His military renown arouses the pride of the people, and makes the young men especially admire him; but it is to his character and peculiar faculty of winning men's confidence and esteem that he owes the prominence he now occupies. GORDON it is true was an earnest Confederate, but since the surrender he has accepted the situation fairly and fully; has thrown no obstacles in the way of Reconstruction, and if elected will, it is admitted by friends and opponents, administer the law as he finds it, impartially and honestly, however much he might disapprove portions of it, if the power to decide were left to him. I am reliably informed that he is personally popular with the military authorities, and that he has frequent intercourse with and enjoys the full confidence of the Commanding General.

GORDON does not approve the Atlanta Constitution in all its parts. He has so stated on several public occasions. He is understood to be opposed to the relief measures in their present shape, that is, if he had been a member of the Convention he would not have introduced or voted for them. But if the Constitution is adopted, and he is elected to administer it, he will do so faithfully, no matter what may be his private opinions.

It cannot be disputed, however, that the earnest advocates of relief, and of the Constitution generally, who nevertheless refused to support the Radical nominees for executive and legislative offices, will not vote for GORDON as they would for IRWIN. The age, antecedents and well-known conservatism of IRWIN gave him strength which GORDON cannot secure. The timid will be afraid of GORDON's youth, and the very hurrah which he will awaken among some will be the cause why many will not regard him as "the safe man" whom they saw in IRWIN. Had the canvass commenced with GORDON as the Conservative nominee, I think it likely that he would have polled as great, and probably a greater vote than either REESE or IRWIN; but it is too late now to announce a new canvass, and present to the people an entirely new set of arguments. To change front under heavy fire is always a dangerous and difficult manœuvre. Gen. GORDON's friends are very sanguine. His nomination has been received with loud applause wherever the news has reached; and greater efforts have been made than were apparently made for the two first nominees of the Conservatives. But with the negroes in solid phalanx, with the relief men on one plank and the Radical whites on the other, and supported by the power of Congress and the host of office-holders, I think he overrates the popularity of GORDON, who expects that he will be able in thirteen days to muster a force sufficient to overcome such a combination. The Bullock party is naturally very jubilant at IRWIN's withdrawal at this late day, and feel, or affect to feel, a perfect confidence in their success. One of their newspapers even writes about what Gov. BULLOCK says and does, so great is its confidence in the result.

The Ashburn assassination, and other acts of lawlessness, in the shape of threatening letters, inflammatory speeches and publications, have led Gen. MEADE to issue a General Order, warning the people against the consequences of such violations of law and order, and calling on all good citizens to aid in detecting the guilty parties. No proof has been obtained as yet against the parties who murdered Mr. ASHBURN, nor has anything been discovered to show that politics had anything to do with the homicide. A few violent and law-defying men have it in their power, by acts of criminal folly, to bring a whole commnnity into trouble. I do not believe that any man of influence or respectability is even remotely connected with the outrages to which Gen. MEADE alludes, and I am sure that the masses of the people sincerely regret and deplore them. It is not fair, however, to attribute them solely to Southern lawlessness or rebel violence. The Radical emissaries or both colors are not as blameless as is represented, and MEADE's order will fall quite as heavily upon them as it will upon those whom they so constantly denounce. The negro TURNER's harangue to his race, at Columbus and elsewhere, tended directly to provoke riot and strife.

QUONDAM.

Meetings in Georgia Guarded by Armed Negroes.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND AB'D LANDS, OFFICE ASS'T COMMIS'R STATE GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Ga., April 8, 1868. [Circular Letter.]

Complaints having been made to the commanding officer of the Third Military District of "unlawful assemblages of large numbers of colored persons, holding political discussions and speaking at late hours of the night, guarded by numbers of armed men," and other "demonstrations exciting fears and apprehensions of violence," the Assistant Commissioner directs that all officers and agents of this Bureau "advise the colored people and others interested to hold their meetings openly, and after the proper notice to the authorities that they are to be held, in order to avoid misconstruction and complaint."

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. C. SIBLEY, Assistant Commissioner.

M. FRANK GALLAGER, Second Lieutenant Sixteenth United States Infantry, A. A. A. G.

The Finale of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers may be interested to hear the result in regard to the above Society. On Monday last I was summoned before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House in Albany, J. L. FLAGG, Esq., Chairman, and gave my testimony in regard to it under oath. Mr. ROBERTSON was also sworn and examined.

My testimony was taken down by a stenographic reporter, and will shortly appear in print.

The result is undoubtedly the end of the career of the Juvenile Guardian Society, and of Mr. ROBERTSON as a Superintendent of Charity, so far as the Legislature is concerned. Whether they will continue their efforts in New-York will depend on the facility of our citizens for being duped.

It appeared from the sworn evidence:

First—That Rev. Mr. ROBERTSON, as he is styled by Mr. BANKER, the Treasurer, is not reverend, and has never preached.

Second—That the Juvenile Guardian Society, from whose "nineteenth annual report" I quoted in my last letter, has only been in existence four years.

Third—That the six schools dwindled down to one Industrial School, at No. 207 Bowery, which has about fifty or sixty scholars instead of 760, as stated in the report—the money being drawn from the Comptroller on the latter estimate—and three Sunday-schools. One of the latter, however, seems somewhat mythical, as I could not find it at its address, corner of Grand and Clinton streets.

Fourth—The "thirteen paid superintendents and teachers," who receive $4,716 19, and the "visitors and agents," who get $1,536 47, shrink to one paid day-teacher and two Sunday-school assistants, and Mr. ROBERTSON himself. The process by which this number is made out is ingenious. Mr. ROBERTSON counts himself over three or four times, and gets as many salaries, say as secretary, visitor, teacher and (I suppose) as lobby-agent. In the same way the one day-teacher is made to do duty in several capacities. *Query*—Does he get the various salaries of the thirteen, or does Mr. ROBERTSON?

Fifth—On being cross-examined, Mr. ROBERTSON admitted that no food had been distributed among these children at No. 207 Bowery except "dry flour"—a most remarkable and inexplicable kind of alms.

Sixth—Mr. ROBERTSON testified under oath that neither the President of the Society, (G. HUBBELL, Esq., No. 45 Cliff-street,) nor the Treasurer, (Mr. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier of the National Hanover Bank,) had ever set foot in any of his schools, but once.

Mr. BANKER's conduct in thus disbursing moneys of the State to a society, of whose operations he knew nothing, was severely reflected upon in the Committee, and there is strong reason, I think, that he may be summoned before the Committee to give an account of his stewardship.

Seventh—The "Orphan Home," at No. 101 St. Marks-place, still appears the airy creature of hope and imagination that it was before, except that a very practical disbursement of $1,083 23 appears on JOHN BANKER's account.

These were the main points elicited by the testimony. What has been done with the $13,344 57 raised during the year, does not appear.

The case of Mr. ROBERTSON may yet appear before the courts; but if it does not, both he and the Society would sink out of human sight, provided the trustees, Mr. HUBBELL, Mr. BANKER and Mr. EVERITT, cashier of the Broadway National Bank, would come out with a card in a frank way and acknowledge that they had been imposed upon by this ROBERTSON and his representations. If they do not, holding as two of them do, important pecuniary positions, they expose themselves to the public suspicion of collusion with ROBERTSON in this whole scheme for raising money.

Yours, with respect,

WM. F. HUMPHREYS, Missionary Visitor.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., held their annual meeting at Delmonico's, Monday evening, and elected the following officers, 101 ballots being cast: Major, Emmons Clark; Paymaster, Stephen Burkhalter; Chapiain, Rev. S. D. Denison; Commissary, Gilbert L. Arrosmith; Captains, John W. Morgan, John H. Kemp, Fred. W. Herring, Thomas M. Adriance; 1st Lieutenants, Lewis B. Ender, Christopher Corley, James M. Wilson, James Bleecker; Inspectors of Election, 1868, W. K. Schenck, John McKenzie, Andrew Hoo[illegible]land. After the election the veterans sat down to an adjourned supper, to which full justice was done.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Charter Elections in Hudson County, N. J.

The Charter Elections were held in the several cities in Hudson County yesterday, and were conducted with a great deal of spirit, and a larger vote was cast than on any previous occasion. In some localities there was much excitement and wrangling, especially in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards of Jersey City, where there were quite a number of disturbances, but nothing of a serious nature re sulted. The election this year was conducted under the old system, (with the exception of the liquor law,) the registry and sunset laws having been repealed by the Legislature a few days since.

The following is the vote cast yesterday, as compared with one year ago, under the working of the Registry Law:

The vote in 1867.—First Ward, 550; Second, 443; Third, 599; Fourth, 686; Fifth, 567; Sixth, 463; Seventh, 328—Total, 3,806.

The vote yesterday—First Ward, 893; Second, 687; Third, 1,007; Fourth, 1,114; Fifth, 872; Sixth, 921; Seventh, 850—Total, 6,544; increase, 2,739.

The Democrats have undoubtedly elected their candidate for Mayor, Alderman CHARLES H. O'NEIL, over Mayor GOPSILL, by some 500 majority. Last year Mr. O'NEIL was defeated by Mayor GOPSIL by 55 majority.

In the Second Ward Alderman KNIGHT, stump candidate, was thought to be elected, and in the Third Ward the Republicans elect their entire ticket.

The canvass will not be completed before 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning.

The liquor places were closed to all outside appearances, and but one arrest was made by the Police.

In Hoboken, Mayor BONNSTEDT, Democrat, is re-elected Mayor by about 400 majority. The vote on Recorder, between JOHN WHITE, regular Democratic nominee, and Judge POPE, independent Democrat, will be close, with the chances in favor of the latter. For Water Register, the impression is that Major MOUNT, Republican, is the successful candidate, there being two candidates on the other side.

The Ward tickets were all split up, and the Republicans elect WM. MACEY, Councilman in the Third Ward, which is a gain. The canvass would not be completed until a late hour. Two arrests were made, one of them, THOS. O'BRIEN, arrested by Officer BURKE, for illegal voting. The prisoner was fully committed by Justice POPE for trial.

In Hudson City, the indications were that the full Democratic ticket was elected. The votes will not all be counted until some time to-day.

Exhibition of Ferdinand Pauwels' Painting—The New Republic.

A private exhibition of this fine painting, painted at Antwerp, for Mr. A. D'HUYVETER, the well known importer of this City, was given last evening at MINER & BARKER'S Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway. The painting is one of the largest ever exhibited here, spanning the end of the gallery, where it will be remembered ROSA BONHEUR'S Horse Fair was exhibited. The object sought to be obtained by the artist in his composition is to exhibit the beneficent effect of the abolition of slavery and of the establishment of the homestead law. In the centre of the picture, high above the other figures, is a majestic female figure representing the genius of the Republic, with her right hand extended over a group of liberated slaves, and her left hand resting on the Act of Emancipation. To the right of this figure stands WASHINGTON with a group of Continentals; to her left, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, his right hand resting on the Proclamation of Freedom. Figures to the right, in varied groupings, illustrate the beneficent workings of liberty to the slave, not the least effective of these groups being that in which the central figure is Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER surrounded by negro children whom he is instructing. In the distance, on this side, is the lofty dome of the National Capitol. On the left of the central group, and in the immediate foreground is a gathering of newly arrived emigrants of many nationalities, each typical of his race. They press toward the principal figure on this side—that of GALILEA A. GROW, the author of the Homestead act. In the distance is a fleet of sail and steamers, illustrating our great commerce. This painting is the work of an artist celebrated in Europe, but not much known here. The subject was suggested to him by Mr. D'HUYVETER, who procured such aid as was required by him in photographs of the prominent figures, &c. The work was begun in 1865, and completed but a few months ago. It will be on public exhibition on and after to-morrow at the place above named.

In the Gallery, and also on exhibition, will be found many other paintings worthy of inspection, among them "Spring Flowers," by ROBIE, a fine specimen of this artist's skill. The "Rise of the Dutch Republic," by SCHAYELS, will also attract attention. The scene is that where PHILIP II. of Spain, about to leave the Netherlands, reproves WILLIAM of Orange for having incited discontent in the States. There is also a fine VERBOECKHOVEN, several specimens of DAVID COL, KOLLER, ROBBE, GERARD, VAN KUYCK, and other familiar names of this school.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The Managers of the House of Refuge, New-York, have requested their Chaplain, Rev. BRADFORD K. PEIRCE, to prepare a history of the institution, which has now been in operation for forty-four years. They are desirous of collecting incidents and facts in reference to t e after lives of their former inmates, that the widespread and wholesome influence of the discipline of the House may be shown. They solicit therefore correspondence with any who have been heretofore connected with the House. The names of such parties, and their presens places of residence, will be held as strictly confidential. The letters, if preferred, may be simply signed with their house numbers, and be addressed to the Superintendent of the House of Refuge, Harlem, N. Y. They should contain such incidents of interest as have occurred since the parties were discharged or indentured.

EAST RIVER PARK.—The new park on the East River bank, covering the two entire blocks between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-sixth streets, was formally opened on Monday with a banquet to his friends by the proprietor, Mr. CHARLES SULZER. The buildings on the park are substantial, and there is promise in the laying out of the grounds of a pleasant Summer retreat. The dancing pavilion is probably the largest in the City, and has underneath it a supper-room of like area. The sides of the pavilion are so constructed that they can be thrown open or closed at pleasure, thus insuring comfort and continued enjoyment to the pleasure-seekers when overtaken by sudden storm. Mr. SULZER yesterday entertained probably a 100 friends. There was a fine band in attendance.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—T. Harris, the Dean of Honolulu, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gov. Swan, of Maryland; Judge Hellenstein, of Pennsylvania; and E. P. Weston, the pedestrian, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Barrett, of Pittsfield, is at the Brevoort House. Ex-Gov. Seymour, Hon. J. Lynch, of Carmansville; Hon. Chauncey Burr, of New-Jersey; and Hon. E. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, are at the St. James Hotel. Hon. George Taylor, of New-Milford, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. W. L. Smith, of Chicago, is at the Everett House. Ex-Gov. Cumings, of Georgia; Commodore Price, of the United States Navy, and Hon. Amasa Stone, Jr., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WOOD-HANGING EXHIBITION.—The new showroom of the New-York Wood-hanging Company, at No. 743 Broadway, were thrown open to exhibition yesterday. The walls of the room display in panels and other forms the manufacture of the Company. Specimens of all the finer woods may be seen in many places, affording the richest, yet most delicate, satinwood, sycamore, mahogany, bird's-eye maple, cherry, black-walnut and a dozen others, and all clinging to the walls quite as affectionately as ever paper did. The rooms are weily worthy a visit, where the walls say more in praise of this latest novelty in art than could be put in a dozen paragraphs.

ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM EASTER FESTIVAL.—Yesterday the Easter festival of the Orphans' Home and Asylum was held at the institution corner of Forty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue. The exercises consisted of singing by the children and recitations by Mr. AUGUSTUS WATERS and others. Many of the songs were taught the children by Mr. DIEBECKER, who generously devoted his time for that purpose. A large number of visitors were in attendance, and the proceedings passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The institution now numbers 160 inmates, and it is entirely free from debt.

ILLUMINATED CLOCK DIALS.—The Common Council of Hartford have appropriated the sum of $1,500 to provide illuminated dials and remodel the the clock. The size of the dials, which are four in number, are 6 feet 2 in diameter, of French plate glass, gilt figures, &c.; when complete, they will be almost the largest in the United States. The contract was awarded to Messrs. BENEDICT Bros., New-York. The work is being pushed forward, and is in charge of D. G. HODGENS and GEORGE M. STOCK, steeple clock makers, New-York and Boston, so that BENEDICT's time will be telegraphed to Hartford every day.

THE RIVINGTON-STREET FIRE—TWO DEATHS.—At the fire which occurred yesterday morning at No. 206 Rivington-street, several persons were reported in the TIMES as severely burned. Since then it has been ascertained that a child, JOSEPHINE MILLER, aged eight years, was burned to a crisp, the remains being found in the ruins. During the forenoon ROBERT MILLER, the father of the child, also died from the effects of the burns received. Both the bodies were removed to the Morgue, where Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest this morning.

FIRE ABOARD THE STEAMER CITY OF PARIS.—At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the engine-room of the steamship *City of Paris*, lying at Pier No. 45 North River. The flames originated, it appears, in the accidental firing of some waste cotton, and caused a damage of $100 to the vessel, besides damaging the cargo to a much greater extent.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SANITARY CONDITION OF CERTAIN LOCALITIES IN BROOKLYN.—Dr. J. T. COSSELING, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Health, has just made a report to Superintendent DALTON, in which he sets forth that the low grounds in the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn, are in a condition exceedingly detrimental to the public health. The report points out the filthy condition of the city in a graphic manner, showing how ashes and garbage are used to fill up lots, and left to fester in the Summer under a burning sun, making the air pestiferous and spreading disease and death all around the filthy spots. The facilities for the removal of the various nuisances are inadequate, and there is great danger that the coming Summer will but tend to develop those symotic diseases, the seeds of which have been sown during the Winter and continue to be planted in the midst of the population.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday the subject of providing armories was discussed again. It transpired that Gothic Hall, in Adams-street, near Concord, could be purchased for $15,000, and the matter of purchase was referred to the Military Committee with instructions to report at next meeting of the Board. BURNHAM'S Gymnasium, in Boerum-street, between Fulton and Livingston streets was last spoken of as an armory for the Fifty-second Regiment. Several other matters of a minor nature were considered and disposed of, after which the Board adjourned.

THE CREATION.—HANDEL'S Oratorio of the "Creation," will be given by the Brooklyn Musical Association, at Lee-avenue Reformed Church this evening, Rev. LEONARD W. BACON conductor, and OTTO FOX organist. The Association will be assisted by Miss THURSBY, soprano; Mr. SIMPSON, tenor; Mr. J. R. THOMAS, basso; the full orchestra of THEODORE THOMAS, and the grand organ of the church. This will be the first time that any Brooklyn musical organization has attempted to give a full oratorio.

Opening of the New Rooms of the New-York Wood-Hangings Company.

These new and elegant rooms, at No. 743 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, are just opened, and deserve a visit from persons interested in house and room decorations, and desirous to see the novel and tasteful decorative wood-hangings on the walls.

Some of the hangings are put up in elegant combinations, showing new and various designs of which this new invention is susceptible. Some are put up in panels and in various ways, and some in plain work. These hangings are of real wood, and of all the varieties, such as rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, satin-wood, oak, ash, holly, maple, cherry, &c., &c. It is claimed that their cheapness and durability, together with their great beauty and novel effects, will secure immediate popularity, and orders have already been recorded in great number on the books of the Company.

In the opinion of some architects this new material will enable them to decorate libraries, halls, parlors, offices and rooms of all kinds, in a style heretofore unknown. Ceilings may be finished to correspond with the walls, either in plain wood or in panels of rare woods. Any wood may be selected to suit the taste or to correspond with the furniture. Unlike paper, which fades in color, the wood hangings, it is said, increase in richness by age; though thin as paper the grain of the wood is not injured, and when applied to walls the appearance is that of solid wood-work, and there is, the inventors assert, no shrinking of them or liability to warp.—*Evening Post.*

A Card.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1868.

Unheard-of prices for clothing. The goods damaged by

FIRE

on the last inst., at our store, Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st., having all been removed, the balance of our stock, comprising our most choice and seasonable goods, has been arranged in lots, and marked in figures, and will be offered to the Manufacturers, Jobbers and Retailers for ten days, after which we shall sell at retail to the entire public until the 1st of May.

KIRTLAND, BABCOCK & BRONSON.

—*Advertisement.*

FRECKLES, TAN, CHAPPED SKIN, MOTH BLOTCHES and all diseases of the skin cured with one bottle PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION, OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER." Sold by all druggists. $1 25 per bottle.—*Advt.*

Card.—The Third-avenue Savings Bank.

The reports which have appeared in the papers having created an erroneous impression in regard to the condition of this institution, the Trustees hereby assure their depositors and the public that this Bank is amply able to meet all its demands and prepared to pay all its drafts as usual.

The prosperity of this institution has been unprecedented. It has over five millions on deposit, and upward of a quarter of a million dollars surplus.

S. K. GREEN, President.
A. G. DUNN, Vice-President.
SAMUEL H. COOPER, Vice-President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.
WM. A. DARLING, Auditor.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.—*Advt.*

Hazard & Caswell's

PURE AND SWEET COD LIVER OIL, "BEST IN THE WORLD." Manufactured on the sea-shore by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Under Fifth-av. Hotel. —*Advt.*

For Spring style Gents' Hats at reduced prices, go to —*Advertisement.* VAIL, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st

Starr & Marcus,

No. 22 John-st., up stairs,

continue to make a specialty of the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by (U. S. MINT ASSAY) every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING, DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

The Celebrated GORHAM PLATED WARE.

A full assortment of the freshest patterns at prices established by the manufacturers.

ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st.

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.

THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY for those BROWN DISCOLORATIONS on the face is "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

Keep the Head Cool and the Hair healthy.—Get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. See how rapidly and pleasantly it will do its work. It restores gray hair to its original color, and stops its falling out. Recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists. SEE CHEVALIER'S TREATISE ON THE HAIR, sent free by mail. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway.

For Comedones, Black Worms and Pimples on the face or other parts of the body use Perry's "Comedones and Pimple Remedy." Wholesale by all the patent Medicine dealers. Manufactured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A Very Elegant Assortment of Hats for Ladies, Misses and Boys. Prices reduced. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Taylor's Saloon,

No. 555 BROADWAY.

Hot-house Strawberries and Cucumbers for sale.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Lorin Brooks & Sons' Boots.

Gents' calf sewed gaiters, $5.
Calf sewed button gaiters, box toes, $6 50.
Calf sewed boots, $6 50 and $7 50.
No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers No. 55 John-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

FARMER—JONES.—On Monday evening, April 13, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. A. H. LITTLEFIELD, WILLIAM W. FARMER to ANNIE

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

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JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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THE

SULLIVAN AND ERIE

RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS ARE OFFERED UNTIL APRIL 20, FLAT AT

Eighty Cents on the Dollar.

They are the cheapest and safest security in market, paying seven per cent. per annum, or about nine per cent. on the investment, besides the premium of twenty-five per cent. Interest payable semi-annually, 1st May and November, at American Exchange National Bank, New-York. Capital, $1,203,000; paid in, $1,500,000; bonded debt, $1,600,000—secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including 5,000 acres of coal lands heavily covered with valuable timber, upon which a 12-foot vein of superior anthracite coal is now being worked.

A pamphlet, with map and directions of the Company's mines, property, roads and connections, its work, progress and future prospects, and the security and availability of the First Mortgage Bonds, may be obtained by applying at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, New-York; Bank of Metropolis, Boston, Mass.; TOWNSEND, WHELAN & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia; or

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

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NEW-YORK, April 8, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	112	112½	5-20 C. '67	107½	108
Coupon, 1881	112	112½	5-20 Registered	103½	102
5-20 Registered '62	104	104½	5-20 Coupon	103½	102
5-20 Coupon, '62	110½	111½	10-40 Coupon	105½	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	109	109½	June 7.30	105¼	105½
5-20 Coupon, '65	108½	109½	July 7.30	105¼	105½
5-20 C. '65, Jan & July	107½	107¾			

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Buy and Sell all issues of

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at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, April 1, 1865, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 47 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 47 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

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No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by said Company, and are secured on the entire franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more 5-20 Coupons, due May 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VANDERCOOK,

Assistant Treasurer.

$10,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered as follows: 2,775, 3,116, 3,535, 3,807, 4,047, 4,567, 5,227, 5,363, 6,727, 7,225, 8,059, 8,593, 8,903, 10,015, 10,233, 10,219, 11,403, 12,019, 12,147, 12,619, 13,903, 14,235, 15,211, 16,543, 16,731, 16,847, 18,763, 19,131, 19,186, 23,135, 23,125, 26,959, 28,326, 28,415, 28,466, 29,228, 30,463, 31,579, 34,511, 37,829, 38,539, 38,747, 39,307, 39,343, 40,059, 40,619, 40,831, 41,851, 41,999, 45,351. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and a liberal reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

CAMDEN, N. J., March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in the City of Camden, in the West Jersey Railroad office, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,

Secretary C. & A. R. R. & Tr. Co.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREEFOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to

WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

Central National Bank, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal M. & M. Co. will be held at their office No. 77 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY the 16th, 11 A.M. to 1 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

P. P. DICKINSON, President.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of May.

S. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

Advertisements forwarded to all Newspapers. No advance charged on Publishers' prices. All leading Newspapers kept on file. Information as to Cost of Advertising furnished. All Orders receive careful attention. Inquiries by Mail answered promptly. Complete Printed Lists of Newspapers for sale. Special Lists prepared for Customers. Advertisements Written and Notices secured. Orders from Business Men especially solicited.

40 PARK ROW, N.Y.

BANK ROBBERY.

The Bills of the Citizens' Union Bank of Scituate, R. I., having been all redeemed by the Scituate National Bank, and a portion of them having been stolen with other property, March 25, 1868, will not again be redeemed.

All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving the same.

ALBERT RUBBARD, Cashier.

SCITUATE, R. I., March 26, 1868.

FOR SALE

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1897. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE CHEAPEST, AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Broker and Auctioneer,

No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

TO CONNOISSEURS OF MINERALS.

A rare and splendid cabinet collection of choice minerals, consisting of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, the greater part of which cannot be duplicated, as their equal is not to be found in the United States; must be seen to be appreciated; all classified in an elegant case and sold only for want of room. Can be purchased low. Apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order:

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION LINE SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 370 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1868.

ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage, worth more than double the amount loaned	$1,702,146 62
Loans on call on Government securities as collateral, 90 per cent. on par value	421,420 00
Invested in New-York State Bonds, and those of the State	760,000 00
Brooklyn Revenue Bond	35,613 36
United States six per cent. Bonds	1,2 6,000 00
Banking-house	125,565 00
Deposit in Banks	220,863 55
Cash in vault	81,211 54
Total	$4,546,899 47
Amount due depositors	4 321,586 07
Surplus	$225,284 40

PRESENT ASSETS, $4,711,998 98.

JOHN McLEAN, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treas'r.

ALL DEPOSITS

Made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal street. Open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED OF ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Interest payable in July or January.

Bank books in English, German and French.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute. DEPOSITS MADE on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL AMOUNTS from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG,

Corner Broadway and 1st-st.

Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from April 1. Six per cent. allowed from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

R. H. BELL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX. Deposits made before April 21 draw interest from April 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the first day of May next, free of Government tax. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order,

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

H. O'FARRELL is offering the largest assortment of English Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, all widths, Canton Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c., to be found in the City.

Also, full assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, all manufactured by himself, and warranted to the purchaser, at his large wholesale and retail warerooms, Nos. 406 and 408 Eighth-st., and around the corner Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 36th-st.

N. B.—Parties furnishing houses can save 25 PER CENT.

Quick sales and small profits is my motto.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,

Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 15 and 17 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 150 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.—Magnificent French satin brocatel parlor suits, made to order for $275, will be sold for $200; one do. $185; one walnut medallion-back rep suite, $138; one do. $95. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, Turkish chairs, lounges, mattresses, cheap. ERNEST ROTH'S Furniture Warerooms, No. 56 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—AT LARGE-reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 126 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—37TH-st. and Madison-av.; pew for sale or lease; one of the most eligible, in the middle aisle; will be sold or leased on desirable terms. Apply to A. F. HIGGINS, Nos. 87 and 89 Wall-st.

CHRIST CHURCH PEW FOR SALE—Well located; will be offered on liberal terms; owner leaving the City. Apply at No. 308 (new number) West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS T. FRANKARD, of the City, County and State of New-York, and WILLIAM C. FRANKARD and JOHN S. MARSHALL, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York. The petition of the said William C. Frankard and the said John S. Marshall having been duly filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York, and duly transmitted to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York,) and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petitions; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. CARPENTER, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, and to chooose one or more assignees of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS H. ROBERTS, of the City of New-York, and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD CARPENTER, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC CARPENTER, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, and of each of them individually to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS H. ROBERTS, of the City of New-York, and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC CARPENTER, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, and of each of them individually to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. GRIGGS, of the Village of Mount Vernon, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL H. COOPER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Cooper, Shotton, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW J. BROWN, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER STROUSE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FLOYD CLARKSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. GRIGGS, of the Village of White Plains, County of Westchester, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL H. COOPER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Cooper, Shotton, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW J. BROWN, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 15, 1868.

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R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 15, 1868.

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R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER STROUSE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE F. MOORE, of New-York, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, formerly a member of the firm of Dimock & Moore, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABEL DOWNS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 509.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at Waterloo, in said district, on the 2d day of May, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Sterling G. Hadley, Register, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2d, 1867.

WILLIAM CLARK, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANK HAY, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Stasts S. Morris, Register, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger District of New-Jersey.

J. DIXON, Jr., Attorney, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NOEL DAVIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 13, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY P. HOLBROOK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Anthony P. Holbrook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, April 18
ETNA (Via Halifax).....MONDAY, April 20
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, April 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 2
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).....MONDAY, May 4
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, May 9

And every succeeding SATURDAY, and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, April 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, April 25.
IOWA, HENDERSON, SATURDAY, May 2.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....DOCANDE.....SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS.....NORMONT.....SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE.....DUCRESNE.....SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, April 15
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, April 29
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, May 20

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold: in steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to or from Europe, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER AUSTRALASIAN are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 12 o'clock, this WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, April 15
CUBA leaves.....SATURDAY, April 18
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, May 6
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, May 13

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA.....April 9
TRIPOLI.....April 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, will leave SATURDAY, April 18, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

The elegant, new steamship
NEVADA,
W. MEGILL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

GUERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. A. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on semi-quite time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, April 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, April 23.
MORGAN, Capt. M. G. GRIFFIN, April 30.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. H. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier 14 East River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. H. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Florida Inland Line Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Wall-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1¼ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accommodations, apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT.....Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY.....Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN.....Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE.....Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES.....Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
The steamship
GEN. MEADE,
Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
Will be dispatched from SATURDAY, April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER.....SATURDAY, April 25
CORTES.....WHITMAN, SATURDAY, May 2
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILE.....SATURDAY, May 9
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, May 16

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For freight or passage apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with GOLDEN AGE. Capt. ——.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for freight only.

APRIL 16—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for passage and freight.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, for passengers only.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

By the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight will be taken at 90 cents per cubic foot or 1¾ cents per pound.

For further particulars apply at Freight Office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOMAS J. ELLIS, commander, will leave direct for Bremen on SATURDAY, April 25, taking passengers at the following rates: First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30; payable in gold.

For passage apply to LEXOW & VOIGT, Passenger Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., or CHAS. BUSHOR, No. 88 West-st.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.

The steamship LIBERTY will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving New-York in the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 18.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 25.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

New sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 16.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, April 23.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passenger tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves..SATURDAY, April 18
HUNTSVILLE, WILLCOX, leaves..SATURDAY, April 25

at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 21.
LEO, Capt. DEARING, TUESDAY, April 28.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, April 16.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, April 23.

From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LUNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 16c. per foot, and lower than on any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARACOSSA, M. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, April 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from the Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express trains leave Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILLIAM G. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 39 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The steamers ST. JOHN and DREW leave Pier No. 41, near foot of Canal-st., North River, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) on alternate days, at 5 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The fine steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 14, 11:30 A. M	Monday, April 13, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Ap. 16, 1:30 P. M	Wednesday, Apr. 15, 12 M.
Saturday, Apr. 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 17, 1:30 P. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North, connecting at Yonkers with C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on deck boat evenings, $2.

THE STEAMBOAT D. R. MARTIN having resumed her trips, will leave Pier No. 34 East River at 3 P. M. daily for Lloyd's Dock (Huntington) and Oyster Bay; for Sayville on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and for Northport on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY and County of New-York.—HENRY A. WILMERDING, Henry T. Hogue, Anthony Hogue, Robert J. Hogue, Charles Vannier and George C. Eyland, plaintiffs, against ALEXANDER DARDONVILLE and Hippolyte Dardonville, defendants. Summons for a money demand (contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Chambers-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars, ninety-two cents, with interest from the 19th day of February, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 17, 1868.

D. & T. McMAHON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City, County and State of New-York, at said City of New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1868.

D. & T. McMAHON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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CARPETS.

BAILEY BROTHERS,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 195 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 128 West 45th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes to form a copartnership with the principal of a well-established and prosperous female institution. The gentleman will invest $1,500 and will take charge of the department of modern languages, as he has had a long experience in that branch; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, LANESBOROUGH, Mass.—A boarding, classical and commercial school for a limited number of boys. No day pupils. The thirty-ninth semi-annual session will commence May 6. The Principal will be at the Everett House from 9 to 4 P. M. until the 17th inst. References may be given to patrons in this City and vicinity.

Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A. M., Principal.

L'ESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights.—French, the language of the school, is acquired by constant practice; English, Spanish and German taught by nine resident teachers; classics, engineering, commercial studies. Circulars—Broadway, No. 1263, Williams'; No. 913, Leroy's drug-stores; No. 701, music-store.

"OLD BERKSHIRE."—A CONGREGational clergyman in one of the most beautiful villages of Berkshire, Mass., having a select school of twelve boys from this City, will receive three more, if application is made immediately. All needful information by calling on EDWARD F. BROWN, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-st., second floor.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.—A boarding-school for fifteen boys; location beautiful; terms moderate.

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FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG Ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

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A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION as governess in a family, to instruct small children in the English branches and music; would like a pleasant home, taking an interest in the general welfare of the family, or will go as companion to an invalid lady; references exchanged. Address R. G., Box No. 5,492 New-York Post-office.

A HARVARD GRADUATE DESIRES one or two pupils, or position in family for Summer. Address C. J. L., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Spring arrangements for running trains will go into effect on MONDAY, April 13, 1868.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.

7 A. M.—Mail for Easton and intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M.—Dover accommodation.
1:3 P. M.—Easton express.
3:30 P. M.—Hackettstown mail.
4 P. M.—{ Lehigh Valley express. Easton, Manch Chunk, &c.
5 P. M.—Morristown express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown accommodation.

For further changes see bills.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

4 A. M.—Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson, at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 2:15 and 4:45 P. M. and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 42d-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleepinn-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:20 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car attached each day (except Sunday) for New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connective at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW on hand several carriages on consignment, which must be sold: several second-hand at great bargains; all styles harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 628 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A STABLE WITH five stalls, between 3d and 7th avs. and 12th and 22d sts. Address, stating terms, PARKER, No. 2 East 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH PAIR OF DAPPLE gray horses, nearly sixteen hands high. Can be seen during the morning at stable No. 6, in the court of No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—A PRIVATE STABLE IN 27TH-ST. near Broadway. Apply to J. ROMAIN BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway, near 34th-st.

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THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLATE
for piers, tables, hearths, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 82 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. & STEWART, 602 6th-av., bet. 29th and 30th sts.

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NOVELTY OPENING.
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AT POPULAR PRICES.

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MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTHS, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTHS, $5 PER DRESS, WORTH $7 50.
MUCH FINER CRAPE CLOTHS, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, 50c., 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
GRAY CHENE POPLIN DE PARIS, NEW DESIGNS, $4 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $7.
PURE MOHAIR CHECKS, $4 PER DRESS, worth $7.
FINE TAMARTINES, 87½c., WORTH $1.
A SPLENDID LINE OF CANVAS AND IRON HERNAINES, all widths, at less than gold prices.
HANDSOME FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS AT $3 AND $4 50.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, CANVAS AND 50c. PER YARD.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c., WORTH 50c.

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IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO'S.

BARGAINS IN RICH BLACK SILKS.

We have in stock a full assortment of
GROS GRAINS,
DRA

THE ERIE CONTROVERSY.

Jay Gould Abandons his Habeas Corpus Proceeding—He Explains why he did not Come to New-York with Officer Oliver—His Counsel also Explains Himself, and the Court is Satisfied.

The order issued by Judge Barrett, of the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday last, against Jay Gould and Hamilton Harris, to show cause why they should not be punished for misconduct in reference to the non-appearance of Mr. Harris before the Court on Saturday, was returnable yesterday morning, at which time the counsel for Mr. Gould, together with counsel for the opposite side, appeared before Judge Barrett, at Common Pleas, Chambers. The court-room was filled with spectators, the larger share of whom were lawyers.

Mr. Vanderpool stated to the Court that the order issued against Gould and Harris on Saturday was served on the first named gentleman in Albany on Saturday evening, and on the last named on Monday morning, and he understood that Mr. Gould's counsel had some affidavits to present to the Court on behalf of those gentlemen, neither of whom, he believed, was present.

Mr. Burrill then read the affidavits of Jay Gould, Hamilton Harris and others. The affidavit of Mr. Gould set forth that he had read a copy of an affidavit made in this proceeding by James Oliver on the 11th April, 1868. Deponent never used the language attributed to him in that affidavit, as to taking the responsibility of disobeying any order made by Judge Barrett, and in particular he never said that he would take the responsibility of not going down; nor in reply to anything said by Oliver did he say that he would take the responsibility of that nor anything equivalent thereto; neither did he at any time lock any door against said Oliver. The affidavit further averred that deponent suffered from an attack of congestion of the lungs, which confined him to bed for six or eight weeks, and having suffered a similar attack in December, 1867, he was advised by his physicians, and believed that he was still in danger of a relapse. On the morning of April 10, 1868, he fully intended to return to New-York with James Oliver, the officer appointed by Judge Barrett to take charge of him, and for the purpose of completing his business, and hastening his departure, he took a close carriage to the Capitol, notwithstanding the weather was such as to make it unsuitable for him to go out. On his return to the hotel he was much worse, in consequence of the effort and exposure, and his physician remonstrated with him for going out, and expressed his opinion that it would not be safe for him to go out again, and especially on a journey so long as to New-York. In accordance with such advice, he told OLIVER that he could not go to New-York, and further informed him for the purpose of relieving the case from all difficulty, he had concluded to give the bond required by Judge BARNARD's order, and to submit to a discharge of the *habeas corpus*, and offered to give him such a bond, which was then drawn and ready to be signed, that he might transmit the same to the Sheriff of New-York, assuring him that he, deponent, was advised by counsel that he had a right to do so, and to abandon the proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus*, the same having been commenced for his benefit; but the said Oliver wholly refused to take such bond. Deponent read the affidavit of Hamilton Harris, and believed it to be true. Deponent never heard Oliver tell him that he was committing a criminal contempt, and never intended to commit any contempt or resist any process of the Court or Judge in this proceeding, nor did he ever intend or attempt to escape from the custody of the said Oliver, but, on the contrary, urged the said Oliver to remain with him, and told him that he ought not to go away, but he said his wife was in Albany, and he must go down with her. Deponent was advised by his counsel, Hamilton Harris, that the order committing him to the charge of said Oliver gave no power to compel his attendance in New-York on any day except the 8th of April, which advice deponent believed and still believes to be correct, and so informed said Oliver, at the same time submitting himself to J. Oliver's continued custody and requesting him to continue in charge of him. Deponent never requested Oliver to leave the room in which he was in any case, except that mentioned in the affidavit of Joseph H. Ramsay, but said Oliver absented himself for his own accommodation, and informed deponent that he had been spending his time in the room of W. M. Tweed, Thomas J. Creamer and other persons whose interests and feelings were adverse to deponent and to the Erie Railroad Company, and he (deponent) believed that Oliver reported to them what occurred in his room, for which reason deponent was unwilling that Oliver should hear his conversation with Mr. Ramsay. Deponent disclaimed in the fullest manner all disrespect for the Courts and Judges, and in particular for the Judge who issued the writ in this case, and is desirous of submitting himself to any lawful order that may be issued.

The affidavit of Hamilton Harris set forth that on the evening of the 10th inst., at about 8:30 o'clock, as he was conversing with Mr. Jay Gould at his room in the Delevan House in Albany, James Oliver came into the room and requested Mr. Gould to prepare to go to New-York with him on the 10 o'clock train; that deponent said to Mr. Oliver Mr. Gould must not go, as the physician attending him had stated that he was very imprudent in riding from the Delevan House to the Capitol on that day, and asked Mr. Oliver why he wanted him to go to New-York at night. Upon learning from him that it was to produce Mr. Gould before Judge Barrett, deponent said there could be no necessity for that, as Mr. Gould proposed to execute a bond to the Sheriff of New-York, with proper sureties, in conformity with Judge Barnard's order, and that upon doing so there would be no occasion for prosecuting further the proceeding before Judge Barrett; that Oliver might take the bond to the Sheriff, which would, in the opinion of deponent, be satisfactory to all parties; but if not, deponent would take the responsibility of Mr. Gould's going down to New-York and appearing before the Judge; that Oliver said that any responsibility which deponent assumed was no excuse for his responsibility, and that he would have nothing to do with such a bond, and that he should take Mr. Gould to New-York with him that night; deponent told him that Mr. Gould was unable to go to New-York, owing to his illness, and then asked to see the papers upon which Oliver had claimed the right to take said Gould, and Oliver produced an order made by Judge Barrett, in substance of adjournment of *habeas corpus* proceedings to the 8th of April, and that said Oliver should, in meantime, keep said Gould in custody. That deponent then told Oliver that as the day had gone by, and that he had no continuance of said order, he had no right to take said Gould. Then said Oliver said he had read in a paper or heard that the hearing before Judge Barrett had been adjourned to April 11, and that Mr. Gould had promised to go down with him that night. Mr. Gould then stated that he had partially promised to go, but that he was not well enough, and that his doctor had advised him that it would be very imprudent for him to go. That deponent advised Gould not to go, and told Oliver that Gould would not go down that night; that nothing was said in such conversation about pledges of counsel in New-York having been given to Mr. Gould's appearance; that the above is all that occurred in the matter, so far as deponent had any participation therein, and that in giving such advice deponent had no intention of treating with disrespect the powers or dignity of any Judge or Court.

Affidavits were also read from Hon. Lyman Tremaine, J. H. Ramsey and E. M. Madden corroborative of the statements of Mr. Gould.

Mr. Tremaine affirms that he told officer Oliver, who called upon him in reference to Mr. Gould's going back to New-York, that inasmuch as the *habeas corpus* proceeding before Judge Barrett was instituted for the benefit of Mr. Gould, he thought if Mr. Gould chose to abandon it and give bail in the sum required by the order of Judge Barnard at the time the *habeas corpus* was issued, that was all that could reasonably be required of him.

After reading the affidavits Mr. Burrill said there was plenty more testimony of the same kind in Albany if they had had time to procure it. He would also put in evidence the certificate of Dr. Paine as to the inability of Mr. Gould to come to New-York.

Judge Barrett remarked that Mr. Gould's declarations that he had no intention of showing disrespect to the Court would have been more satisfactory if they had been followed by some action corresponding therewith—in other words if he had made his appearance here this morning.

Mr. Vanderpool said that, as to the tender of a bond to Officer Oliver, it might as well have been tendered to a stranger in the street; Oliver had no power to receive such a bond; his duty was simply to keep the custody of his prisoner.

Mr. Field here announced that Mr. Sherman, one of Mr. Gould's counsel, had just arrived from Albany, and would testify as to the actual condition of Mr. Gould last night.

Mr. Sherman thereupon made a statement to the Court that Mrs. Gould, though not absolutely confined to his bed, was in such a state of health that he honestly believed, and was so advised by Dr. Paine, the most eminent physician of Albany, that it would not be prudent for him to travel any distance. Dr. Paine would have made an affidavit to the fact if he had had time before he (Sherman) left Albany. Mr. Gould assured him that he insisted upon Officer Oliver's remaining with him, and told him he ought not to leave, and that he was willing to send to New-York by Oliver a sufficient excuse for his not appearing here had he asked him to do so.

Mr. Burrill here stated that Mr. Gould's good faith in the whole matter was evident from the fact that, when he found he could not make his appearance here, he offered to abandon the *habeas corpus* which was sued out for his own benefit, and give the bond required by Judge Barnard, thereby placing himself in the same position as before the *habeas corpus* was obtained. His counsel had his signature to a consent to abandon further proceedings under the *habeas corpus*, and they also had a draft of a bond ready to be executed in the sum required by Judge Barnard.

Judge Barrett said he was satisfied from the affidavit of Mr. Harris that there was no design on his part to commit any contempt of Court; it was also creditable to him that he had not taken advantage of the question which might have been raised as to the jurisdiction of this Court, but had frankly and voluntarily made an affidavit fully explaining his part in the transaction. So far as he was concerned, therefore, the order to show cause was now discharged. As to Mr. Gould, the question of his good faith would remain open for further consideration, and the order would continue in force for the present. With reference to the conduct of Officer Oliver, it had been committed to the Court at General Term, and leave had been given the officer to make a written explanation. When that was received, which would be some day this week, his case would be disposed of.

Further proceedings upon the order to show cause, as well as upon the habeas corpus case, were then adjourned to Saturday next at 10 A. M.

The Charge of Contempt against J. C. Bancroft Davis—Continuation of the Testimony—Interesting Revelations.

In the matter of J. C. Bancroft Davis, one of the directors of the Erie Railroad Company, charged with contempt of Court in aiding in the issue of the $10,000,000 worth of stock, which is now before Hon. John B. Haskin, referee, for the purpose of taking testimony, the examination of witnesses was continued yesterday.

Messrs. A. J. Vanderpool and Horace F. Clark appeared for the prosecution, and David Dudley Field, Judge Pierrepont, D. B. Eaton and Dudley Field, for Mr. Davis.

Mr. Edward R. Willard was the first witness called for the prosecution. He testified as follows:

Q.—You reside in the City? A.—Yes.

Q.—Your business is what? A.—Stockbroker.

Q.—Where is your office or place of business? A.—No. 30 Broad-st.

Q.—In the same building with David Groesbeck & Co.? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know Fisk, Belden & Co.? A.—I do.

Q.—Were you in their office on the 9th of March, 1868? A.—I presume I was.

Counsel produced a certificate for 100 shares of the common capital stock of the Erie Railway, dated March 7, 1868, No. 63,249, and called witness' attention to the transfer indorsed on the certificate.

Q.—Did you sign that transfer as subscribing witness? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you see it executed by either of the members of the firm of Fisk, Belden & Co.; and if so, by which member of the firm? A.—I did, Sir; by Mr. Belden.

Q.—When and where? A.—Can't say as to that certificate, but I witnessed certificates at different times and different places.

Q.—Can you state the day of the month on which you witnessed this certificate? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you receive any certificates of Erie Railway stock from Fisk, Belden & Co. on the 9th, 10th or 11th of March, 1868?

Question objected to as irrelevant. (Objection noted; decision reserved.)

A.—I think I did, but can't state positively as to the dates.

Q.—Did you not, on the 9th or 10th of March, 1868, become subscribing witness to transfers of a large number of certificates of stock of the Erie Railway Company, which were executed by Fisk, Belden & Co.? Same objection—(same disposal.)

A.—I may have done so; I took no memorandum of the dates.

Q.—Do you recollect the fact about the 9th or 10th of March, 1868, there was an issue of a large number of shares of additional stock of the Erie Railway Company? A.—I know nothing of it of my own knowledge; had heard and read of it.

Q.—Did you not, about the time that you heard and read of that fact, become subscribing witness to Mr. Belden's execution, or to Fisk, Belden & Co.'s execution of about 250 transfers of certificates of stock in the Erie Railway Company?

Same objection—(same disposal.)

A.—About that time I did witness the signature; don't know to how many certificates.

Q.—State the number of certificates as near as you can? A.—I have no means of knowing; I should judge somewhere between one and two hundred.

Q.—Where was it that you witnessed these certificates? A.—Fisk, Belden & Co.'s office.

Q.—Was Mr. Belden present at the time or any portion of the time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Mr. Fisk present at any portion of the time? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Were you on intimate terms with the members of the firm of Fisk, Belden & Co.? A.—I was in the habit of seeing them frequently.

Q.—Did you not understand from Mr. Fisk; or Mr. Belden, or Mr. Bradford, that the certificates, or some of them, to which you became subscribing witness, represented an issue of new stock of Erie Railway Company?

Objected to as irrelevant and hearsay. (Same disposal.)

A.—I did not.

Q.—What is the largest number of certificates you became subscribing witness to on any one occasion at the time referred to? A.—I should think not over thirty or forty.

Q.—Did you on the same day, at different periods of the day, become subscribing witness to transfers of Erie Railway stock by Fisk, Belden & Co.? A.—I think I did on the day during which I witnessed from 200 to 500.

Q.—State as near as you can the day of the month on which you became subscribing witness to two or three hundred transfers by Fisk, Belden & Co., as referred to by you. You are at liberty to look at this paper, which has been already shown to you, and about which you have testified? A.—I judge it must have been on or about the 9th of March, 1868.

Q.—Who requested you to become subscribing witness to those transfers? A.—Which transfers?

Q.—The one or two hundred transfers to which you have just referred? A.—I think it was Mr. Belden.

Q.—Do you recollect whether Mr. Fisk executed any of those transfers to which you became subscribing witness? A.—Don't think he did.

Q.—Did you, when at the office of Fisk, Belden & Co., on or about the 9th of March, 1868, see either member of that firm execute any transfers of similar certificates to which you did not become a subscribing witness? A.—I did not.

Q.—Have you been in the habit, since the middle of March, 1868, of daily visiting the office of Fisk, Belden & Co.? A.—Have been in the habit of visiting their office for several months; I may have missed a day possibly.

Q.—Have you seen James Fisk, Jr., since the middle of March, 1868? A.—I really can't say.

Q.—State, as near as you can, when and where you last saw James Fisk, Jr.?

Objected to as irrelevant. [Same disposal.]

A.—The last time I saw him was at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, about three or four weeks ago; have no means of fixing the day.

Q.—Did you see Daniel Drew at Taylor's Hotel at the same time?

Same objection. [Same disposal.]

A.—I did not.

Martin E. Greene recalled; testimony recommenced.

Q.—What is your business? A.—No business.

Q.—Do you reside in New-York? A.—I do.

Q.—Were you at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of the 7th of March, 1868? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was any application then and there made to you, and, if so, by whom, in relation to bonds or stock of the Erie Railway Company? A.—There was, by Mr. Daniel Groesbeck.

Q.—State the hour of the evening as near as you can? A.—I think about 9 o'clock.

Q.—What was the application?

Objected to as irrelevant and incompetent to introduce any declaration of Mr. Groesbeck to affect the rights of Mr. Davis. (Same disposal.)

A.—Mr. Groesbeck stated that Mr. Drew wanted to sell me $5,000,000 of convertible bonds of the Erie Railway Company, holding me harmless for all loss in the transaction.

Q.—State all he said. A.—I don't know of anything beyond that; that was the pith of what he had to say, beyond the fact that Mr. Groesbeck said that Mr. Drew could sell these bonds to a great many persons, or words to that effect, but he wanted to sell them to some one he could depend on.

Q.—Did he request you to accompany him to any place, and if so, to what place? A.—To Mr. Drew's house.

Q.—Where was the house? A.—Union-place, corner of Seventeenth-street.

Q.—Did you accompany him there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who went with you there besides Mr. Groesbeck, if any one? A.—No person.

Q.—State what persons you saw at Mr. Drew's house? A.—Mr. Drew, and, after an interview with him, Mr. Jay Gould, who was in the hall, and whom we met on coming out of the room.

Q.—Was any person present but yourself at the interview between you and Mr. Drew? A.—Mr. Groesbeck.

Q.—State what was said at the interview between yourself and Mr. Drew, and all that was said, noting what was said by each person?

Objected to as incompetent to affect Mr. Davis and irrelevant to the issue?

A.—It is impossible for me to state all that was said. Mr. Drew reiterated his proposition which had been communicated to me by Mr. Groesbeck, to sell me $5,000,000 of convertible bonds of the Erie Railway Company, holding me exempt from all loss in the transaction. I asked him if he had a right to sell these bonds, and he replied he had, and that he had bought them and half an hour afterward, as he was leaving the Erie Railway Company's building, he was served with an injunction, restraining him, as I understand it, from buying them; I don't know that that was it exactly, (buying them,) but I know he said he was served with an injunction; I know what my impression of the nature of the injunction was, but I did not know exactly what the injunction was for; that was about all. Mr. Drew then proposed that we should go to Mr. Dudley Field's house, which we did, accompanied by Mr. Gould.

Q.—Was anything said at the interview between yourself and Mr. Drew as to the terms of the sale proposed by him? A.—The price was spoken of—this was at his house; he proposed, I think, selling them at 77 cents on the dollar.

Q.—Was anything said as to the terms of payment in case you made the purchase? A.—Not there; not at Mr. Drew's house.

Q.—Was anything further said at Mr. Drew's house touching the question of injunctions than you have already stated? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—I understood you to say that you went to Mr. Field's house, state who accompanied you? A.—Mr. Drew, Mr. Groesbeck and Mr. Jay Gould.

Q.—What was the time of night? A.—I really can't say; I think it was nearly 10 o'clock.

Q.—Whom did you see at Mr. Field's house? A.—Several young men whom I did not know; I suppose they were clerks, except that I saw Mr. Belden, whom I know by sight; he is a partner of Fisk, Belden & Co.; don't know his christian name; also saw Mr. Field.

Q.—State did any interview take place between yourself, Mr. Drew and Mr. Belden at Mr. Field's house, if so, state what occurred and what was said on the occasion, and by whom?

Objected to as incompetent to affect Mr. Davis. (Same disposal.)

A.—No, Sir; Mr. Belden was not present; Mr. Field led us through a back bed-room, where Belden and the others were, to a front bed-room.

Q.—With whom did you have an interview at Mr. Field's house? A.—Mr. Drew, Mr. Groesbeck, Mr. Gould and Mr. Field.

Q.—Where was Mr. Belden at the time the interview took place? A.—I saw him in the back bed-room, when we passed through.

Q.—Who was with him? A.—Some young men, whom I took to be clerks.

Q.—State what occurred at the interview between Mr. Drew, Mr. Groesbeck, Mr. Gould, Mr. Field and yourself?

Objected to as irrelevant, and also as improper, because asking for communications between counsel and client, always, hitherto, held to be sacred. (Same disposal.)

Mr. Choate—The principle referred to is not at all applicable to this proceeding.

A.—I believe Mr. Drew stated to Mr. Field for what purpose we came there, and Mr. Field proceeded to draw up the paper embodying the facts; the price of the bonds was placed at 75 cents, at my suggestion, and, as I said before, I was to be held harmless from loss; the paper expressed that; the question then arose as to how I was to pay for the bonds; Mr. Field suggested that, after paying $5,000 or $10,000 down—

Here Judge Pierrepont interrupted, and asked the referee to direct the witness that, however willing the witness might be, he had no right—as a matter of law—to state anything that Mr. Field, as counsel for Mr. Drew or the witness, stated or advised in that consultation; that the advice of counsel thus given, was, by the policy of the law, sacredly protected, and that no party could reveal it.

Mr. Clark again insisted that that principle was not applicable to a transaction of this description, and, further, that the law gave no protection to any of the parties engaged in concocting a scheme for the violation of an injunction, and insisted that the witness proceed with the answer.

The Referee held that if he had the right to decide he might rule in favor of Judge Pierrepont, but he did not consider that he had the power, and the question must be left to the Court to decide.

Judge Pierrepont further urged that the witness supposed he was obliged to reveal these things, and comes here with that view. But if this were true that they must reveal in public and through the law reports of the daily papers what they said to their clients and what their clients said to them, in confidence, such a state of things could not last. It would work either to drive their clients away from them or drive them to perjure themselves in court. The law upon this point is clear that however willing a witness may be to reveal such facts it shall not be allowed by the Judge from motives of public policy. During his connection with the trial of John H. Surratt, this question arose and was considered in all its bearings, and it was held that neither party should be allowed to publicly reveal such confidences any more than the Catholic Church would allow the revelation of the statements made in its confessional.

Mr. Clark then said that for the present the witness might confine his statement to what was said by Mr. Drew, Mr. Groesbeck and himself, omitting, if desired by the opposing counsel, what was said by Mr. Field.

The argument against the admissibility of this testimony was then continued by Judge Porter, and answered by Mr. Clark. When the witness asked if he had the right to express his opinion as to whether he ought or ought not to answer these questions, the referee decided that he had, and he stated that he thought he ought not answer these questions in the absence of the directions of the Court.

The referee decided that this question should be submitted for argument and decision to Judge Cardozo at 2 P. M. to-day.

James M. Ellis was the next witness called, and testified as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—New-York.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Broker.

Q.—What is your firm? A.—Wm. Heath & Co.

Q.—Were you in the City or New-York in the early part of March, 1868? A.—I was.

Q.—Was your firm employed by any of the directors of the Erie Railway Company, or any person acting for them, or any of them, on or about the 6th, 7th or 9th days of March last, to sell Erie Railway stock?

Objected to by Mr. Field as irrelevant to the question of Mr. Davis' alleged contempt.

Witness—I decline to answer the question.

Question repeated by Mr. Clark.

Witness ordered by Mr. Field not to reply.

Q.—Did you, on or about the 9th day of March last, sell any Erie Railway stock for account of the Erie Railway Company, or of any of the directors of said Company?

Objected to by Mr. Field as irrelevant, unless confined to Mr. Davis.

Witness—I decline to answer that as well as the last question, it being the same thing.

Q.—Did your firm of Wm. Heath & Co. receive, on or about the ninth of March last, any certificates of stock in the Erie Railway Company, bearing date March 7, 1868? If so, state what number of certificates you so received, and from whom you received them.

Objected to as irrelevant, unless they were received from Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Witness—I decline to answer the question. Witness then explained the reason why he came to testify instead of Mr. Heath, his partner, stating that there were no facts bearing on this case in the knowledge of Mr. Heath which were not also within his knowledge.

The examination was here adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

The Reference Before Mr. Redfield—Testimony of Charles A. Rapallo.

The examination which has been pending for some time before Mr. Redfield to procure testimony in the suit of Mr. Fisk, Jr., and the Erie Railroad Company *vs.* The Attorney-General and others for the motion in Cortlandville was also proceeded with yesterday.

Charles A. Rapallo was examined by Dudley Field, as follows:

Q.—How did it happen that instead of applying to Judge Cardozo in Chambers you applied to Judge Barnard at his residence for the injunction? A.—Purely as a matter of personal convenience to myself, and to avoid the necessity of personal convenience to myself, and to avoid the necessity of going into the crowd which is usually in attendance where *ex parte* business is being transacted.

Q.—When you made the application did you explain the matter to the Judge by reading the papers to him or letting him read them? A.—I made the application in the usual manner, by stating to him the substance of the contents of the papers which I had with me.

Q.—Did he read any of the papers? A.—I cannot say how thoroughly he read them; he had them before him and had an opportunity to read them; it is not customary to read or peruse lengthy documents, any portion of which is formal.

Q.—Did he read a single page? A.—I cannot specify any portions of the papers which he read myself.

Q.—Can you say that he read a single word? A.—I have no doubt he did.

Q.—Do you know that he did? A.—He must have done so, he looked at the papers; but I've no doubt he relied on my statement of the contents, as many of the Judges of the courts are in the habit of doing on such applications.

Q.—Did he read the injunction which he signed? A.—I believe he did; he had it in his hand.

Q.—Have you found the injunction since your last examination? If so, produce it. A.—I was not notified to produce papers to-day, and I have not got it with me.

Q.—How long were you with the Judge, and was any one with him beside yourself? A.—I cannot state exactly how long I was with him, somewhere from half an hour to an hour; there was no one with him, as far as I remember, except the servant, who was in and out of the room.

Q.—Why was that injunction not served? A.—I decline to answer any question touching my professional intercourse with my clients, and I could not answer that without so doing.

Q.—When was the present Erie litigation begun, and by what proceedings? A.—I cannot answer your question in the form in which you put it; it is very difficult to say when the present litigation commenced.

Q.—How long was Work's present suit in preparation before its commencement? A.—Not more than three days.

Q.—When commenced was he acting in concert with any other person or persons? A.—I think that your question calls for the disclosure of facts obtained in a purely professional capacity.

Q.—Do you decline to answer? A.—I do not feel myself at liberty to answer.

Q.—Who obtained the injunction in that case? A.—I did.

Q.—Where? A.—At the residence of Judge Barnard.

Q.—Was any one present beside yourself and he? A.—There was not.

Q.—Who retained the Attorney-General in the litigation? A.—I saw Mr. Hammond, the Deputy Attorney-General, in New-York, and laid the matter before him, and I believe he laid it before the Attorney-General.

Q.—Did he come to New-York by arrangement? A.—I have already declined to answer as to any information obtained by me in my professional capacity, and for that reason decline to answer this question.

Q.—Was he paid a fee? And if so, how much and by whom? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Will you answer whether he was acting in a public capacity, or as the counsel of private parties? A.—I shall leave him to answer that question for himself.

Q.—Did you engage him or take any part in the engagement? A.—I did no more on the subject than I have told you; I communicated facts.

Q.—Have you had any interviews with Judge Barnard other than at his house or in court respecting the Erie litigation? A.—Never, to the best of my recollection and belief, except on one occasion, and that was after the Belden suit had been commenced, and I think on or about the day prior to the arguing; he came to my office with Judge Jones, who, as his counsel, desired to speak with me in reference to the answer he had prepared for Judge Barnard in the Belden case.

Q.—Was any one else present on that occasion, and if so, who? A.—I think Mr. Clark was in my office when Judge Jones and Judge Barnard came in, or came in while they were there; I forget which.

Q.—Any one else? A.—I am not certain whether there was any one else there or not.

At this point further proceedings in this case were adjourned.

Printing in State Prisons—Meeting of the Typographical Society.

Last evening a meeting of the Typographical Society was held at the rooms of the Society, No. 3 Chambers-street, to take some action in regard to preventing the introduction of the art of printing into the State Prison. Mr. C. S. TAYLOR presided.

Mr. FAULKNER, the Secretary, said that he had caused to be distributed a number of copies of a protest against the establishment of a printing office, stereotype or electrotype foundry within the State Prisons of this State, or in any place where convict labor may be employed, and praying that the Legislature will enact such laws as may prevent any officer or officers of this State from making any contracts for printing, stereotyping or electrotyping with any parties, where such work is to be performed by convicts. This protest had received about 1,000 signatures in a few hours. Mr. FAULKNER read an extract from an Albany paper, stating that a contract for printing being done in the State Prison at Sing Sing, had already been made, that 70 of the prisoners were to be taught the art, and that the type, presses, &c., had already been purchased. Mr. FAULKNER subsequently stated that he had heard that the contract had been abrogated through the influence of Senator TWEED, but he was not sure whether this was so or not.

After some discussion, Mr. TROUPE was appointed to proceed to Albany immediately, to get the protest presented to the Legislature, and to take such other action as he may deem necessary.

The meeting then adjourned to Saturday night.

The Easter Elections.

Elections of Wardens and Vestrymen have been held in the following Episcopal Churches, in addition to those previously reported:

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WOODSIDE, N. J.

Wardens—H. J. Winser, T. A. Roberts. Vestrymen—Messrs. S. C. Royse, J. S. Gamble, A. C. Newman, C. D. Morrison, John P. Scharff, C. M. Webster and D. L. Brigg.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, MORRISANIA, N. Y.

Wardens—Dr. Washington Ritter, James Bright. Vestrymen—Francis Dominick, E. M. Atwater, R. D. Valentine, Peter J. L. Searing, Elijah Ward, Robert Horrie, James Ray, C. B. Bradbury.

ZION CHURCH.

The following are the names of the Vestrymen re-elected yesterday on the regular ticket:

Wardens—James Van Norden and Wm. Powell. Vestry—Smith Barker, D. Clarkson, Jr., J. A. Barlow, G. M. Miller, G. A. Lathrop, M. D., S. H. Thompson, Eugene Schieffelin and E. N. Nesbit.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Wardens—William E. Dunscomb, Gulian C. Verplanck. Vestrymen—Henry Youngs, George Templeton Strong, Samuel T. Skidmore, John A. Dix, Cyrus Curtis, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Joseph Delafield, John E. Swift, John J. Cisco, Samuel Davis, John Caswell, Adam Tredwell Sackett, John Travers, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Philip M. Lydig, Nicholas F. Palmer, John J. Astor, Nathaniel P. Hosack, Stephen P. Nash, Allan Campbell.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, HAMILTON-SQUARE.

Wardens—A. D. Letson, M. A. Kellogg. Vestrymen—J. H. Riker, William Rutter, Thomas Rutter, Charles W. Hull, John G. Haviland, Walter Schriver, W. J. Hildreth and Frank Everdell.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

Wardens—Dr. S. M. Valentine, Mr. J. F. Nesbitt. Vestrymen—Messrs. Henry Eyre, W. B. Clerke, Col. E. F. Crawford, Messrs. L. F. Thevasecn, H. A. Oakley, J. H. Herrick, H. C. Fahnestock, Gen. W. G. Ward.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Church Wardens—Messrs. Adolphus Lane, Samuel Hopkins. Vestrymen—Messrs. Charles Tracy, Ross W. Wood, Percy R. Pyne, William A. Haines, George C. Satterlee, William T. Blodgett, David Dows, J. P. Morgan.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—(EIGHTEENTH-STREET.)

Wardens—Geo. R. Jackson, R. M. Martin. Vestrymen—Wm. O. Fitzgerald, Henry Merrill, George S. Stringfield, W. J. Sherwood, H. A. Rumrill, John H. Pool, Samuel Holmes, P. P. Dickinson.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—(HAWK'S MEMORIAL.)

Wardens—John Alstyne, A. H. Pomeroy. Vestrymen—Charles Morgan, George Greer, James A. Patteson, Theo. Bartow, George F. Thomas, William M. Johnson, Constant A. Andrews, William C. Thompson.

CALVARY CHURCH.

Wardens—Philip R. Kearney, George Merritt. Vestrymen—William W. Wright, William Scott, Joseph M. Cooper, Samuel B. Ruggles, Frederick S. Winston, Stephen Brush, Herman B. Aldrich, William Niblo.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

Wardens—Martin Y. Bunn, Alexander Clinton, M. D. Vestrymen—Hamilton R Searles, Melancthon F. Schureman, Christopher Gwyer, George Fowler, Henry H. Storms, Daniel J. Coster, Herman W. Bruen, Robert Lawson.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

Wardens.—Lyman Denison, Edward M. Willett. Vestrymen.—Geo. C. Collins, Elihu L. Mix, John Tappin, John S. Williams, Daniel T. Hoag, George Kemp, Allen J. Cuming, John H. Watson.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, GREENPOINT, L. I.

Wardens—A. N. C. Smith and Austin E. Hempstead. Vestrymen.—Hon. David G. Floyd, John O. Ireland, Wm. Z. King, Geo. W. Smith, Sidney P. Rackett, T. L. Ireland, M. D.; R. R. J. Freeman, Alfred Dawson.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 14—11:15 A. M.

Consols are steady at 93¾ for money and the account.

American Securities open at the following rates: United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at.....72¾
Erie Railway Shares.....46
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....93½

Dispatches received to-day from Frankfort quote United States Five-twenties quiet at 75½@75¾.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 14—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm at the advance established yesterday. The market is quite animated, and the sales of the day will probably foot up at least 12,000 bales.

Middling Uplands.....12¼d.
Middling Orleans.....12¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm. Corn has advanced 3d., and the first sales this morning were made at 40s. 6d. Wheat is also firm. California White was sold at 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. Western at 10s. 3d. Peas 49s. 3d. Flour, 37s. 3d. Red Western Canada.....
Provisions—The market is quiet and steady. Beef, 125s. Pork, 85s. Bacon, 53s. Lard, 61s. Cheese, 63s.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet and without material alteration. Sugar, 26s. Rosin, 7s. 3d. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £ 36 10s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. Ashes, £10 15s. Tallow, 47s. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 14—1:30 P. M.

United States Five-twenties are firmer and a fraction higher. The last sales were made at 75½@75¾ for the old issue.

Illinois Centrals are easier, and are now quoted at 93. Erie unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 14—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally steady. Wheat, however, is firmer; California White has advanced to 10s. 9d. Central.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firm at 61s. 6d. Pork quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—Sugar is active and firmer; prices are 6d. higher; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 26s. 6d. Naval Stores dull. Common Rosin declined to 7s. Other articles unaltered.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 14.

FLOUR steady; Spring extras, $8 50@$10 30. WHEAT firm at $2 02½@$2 05 for No. 1, and $1 92½ for No. 2. CORN active at 84c.@88c. for No. 1, and 81½c.@82½c. for No. 2; new, 79¼c.@79¾c.; rejected, 79¼c. OATS steady at 57c.@57½c. for regular, and 59c.@59½c. for fresh receipts. RYE firm and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 64 for No. 1, and $1 59@$1 61 for No. 2. BARLEY quiet; No. 2, in store, $2 45; sample, $2 50@$2 35. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK more active at $26 25@$26 50 for straight brands; Mess ordinary, $26 25. BULK MEATS quiet; Short Rib Middles, 14½c.; Rough Sides, 14c. for loose. LARD dull and nominal at 17c.@17½c. Sweet Pickled HAMS nominal. LIVE HOGS—Choice and smooth lots steady; common and medium grades declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $7 00@$8 20 for common to light; $8 30@$8 75 for medium to fair, and $8 40@$9 75 for good to choice. BEEF CATTLE quiet and unchanged; sales at $7@$7 65 for medium to fair; $8 25@$8 75 for good to choice Beeves. RECEIPTS—Flour, 19,000 bbls. Wheat, 164,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 576 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 114,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 14.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON active and nominally 19c.@20. FLOUR heavy and unchanged; Superfine, $7 50@$8 50; Extra, $8 75@$9 50; Double Extra, $9 50@$10; Treble Extra to Fancy, $11 50@$13 50. WHEAT active at $2 60@$2 62½ for prime to Choice Red, and $2 70@$2 75 for Choice White. CORN—Mixed and Yellow, 87c.@88c.; White, 90c. OATS, 70c.@73c. BARLEY, to arrive, $2 27. RYE firmer at $1 60@$1 65. PORK, $27. BULK MEATS dull; packed Clear Sides, 16½c.; Sweet Pickled Hams, 18c. BACON a shade firmer; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD quiet; Choice Kettle, 17½c. LIVE HOGS unchanged. CATTLE, $5 25@$8 50, gross. SHEEP, $6 50, gross. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,300 bbls.; Wheat, 3,500 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 8,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 14.

FLOUR advanced 25c. and in demand; Family $10 50@$10 75. WHEAT advancing; sales at $2 50@$2 55 for No. 2 and No. 1, closing firm. CORN active and in demand at 85c.@86c. for shelled. RYE advancing; sales at $1 60 for Extra; the supply is light. COTTON firmer at 30c. for Middling, closing inactive with holders firm. TOBACCO steady and in good demand. PROVISIONS dull and nominal; buyers have withdrawn and holders are disposed to make important concessions. Bulk Shoulders held at 12¾c.; Sides 14½c. @14¾c. BACON—Shoulders 13¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides 16¾c.@17¼c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD 17c. for City; Prime nominal. Gold 138¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 14.

PETROLEUM—Little demand; sales 500 bbls. Crude at 15½c.; 6,000 bbls., in bulk, at 11c.; Refined, 25c.@25½c. COTTON unsettled at 30c.@31c. for Middling. FLOUR—More doing; sales 1,000 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family at $10 50@$11 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $11@$12 25; Fancy, $13@$15. WHEAT in good demand and commands full prices; Red, $2 85; White, $3 15@$3 25. RYE, $1 90. CORN in fair demand and firm; sales 5,000 bushels Yellow, $1 20; Western Mixed, $1 12@$1 19. OATS dull at 83c.@85c. for Western and 90c